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THE HISTORY

OF THE

PAPAL CONSTITUTION

1798

BY RICHARD DUFFY

TO WHICH

IS PREFIXED A HISTORY OF THE PAPAL CONSTITUTION

A
BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
SUBVERSION
OF THE
PAPAL GOVERNMENT.
1798.

SECOND EDITION.

By RICHARD DUPPA.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

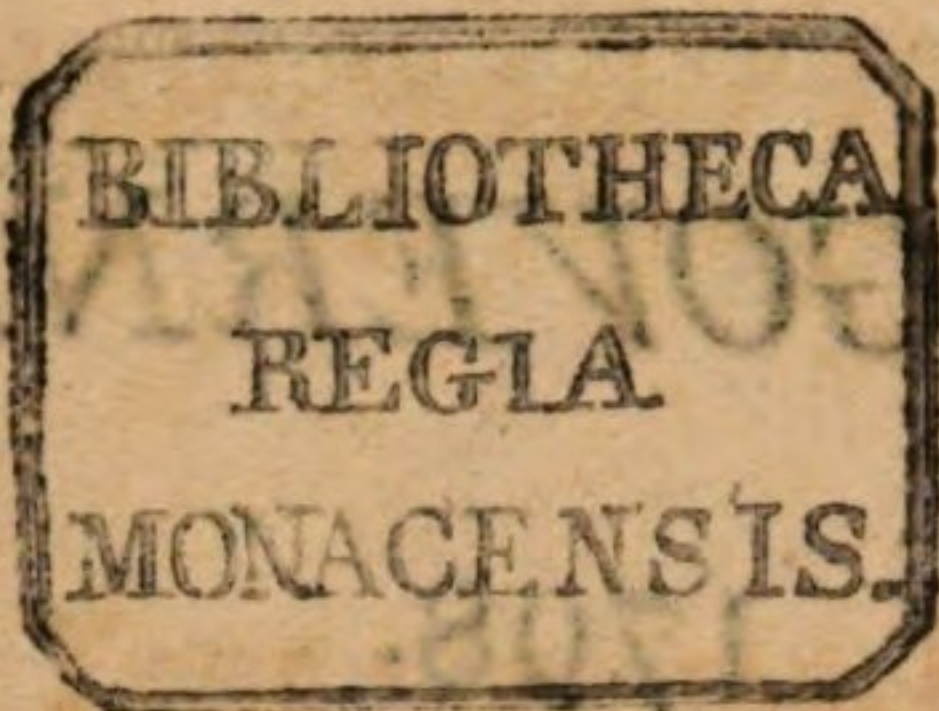
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BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

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By RICHARD DUPPA.

LONDON:

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1799

TO

BARON WILLIAMS,

KNIGHT OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF MERIT
OF MARIA THERESA, LIEUTENANT-COLO-
NEL IN THE SERVICE OF HIS IMPE-
RIAL MAJESTY, &c. &c.

SIR,

THE favour with which the following little work has been received will, I hope, justify my now dedicating it to you. I am not induced to take this liberty by the renown of your talents throughout Europe; the peaceful habits of my life make me unable to appreciate those achievements upon the Rhine, and before the Lines of Weisembourg, which have received the panegyric of his Imperial Majesty, and will perpetuate your name as long as bravery and military skill

rank among the endowments of the mind :
but I am desirous of giving my book this
honour, from the recollection of those happy
hours we passed together in Venice and on
the Brenta, which your friendly attention
contributed to render the most agreeable of
my residence in Italy. Permit me, there-
fore, with the sincerest esteem, to subscribe
myself

Your very much obliged

friend and servant,

R. DUPPA.

PREFACE.

THE author of the following pages hopes little apology will be thought necessary for their publication.

In August, 1796, he was induced to pass over into Italy, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies as an artist; and, very unexpectedly, became the spectator of those events, which gave to Rome the name of a republic. Unfavourable as the agitated state of the public mind was to his professional pursuits, he continued in that capital, animated with the desire of adding to his knowledge an acquaintance with those exquisite works of art which still ornamented its palaces, until repeated warnings obliged him to seek his safety by retreat. Although absorbed in far different speculations, he could not remain inatten-

tive to the busy scene acting around him; and, from motives of personal curiosity alone, procured information, from the most authentic sources, of the private conduct of the French, and was witness to most of their public transactions. On his return to England, in last autumn, he found, to his surprise, that his countrymen were almost wholly ignorant upon this subject, and was readily persuaded that the publication of facts, so important to Europe, authenticated by many original documents in his possession, would prove highly acceptable. Under this persuasion, he has arranged some of his papers, and, without affecting to make a book, by a minute enumeration of trifling incidents, or adding to a history of the French in Rome an account of their actions in other parts of Italy, he gives it to the public,

No. 53, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

January, 1799.

ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE SECOND EDITION.

SINCE the first publication of this work, the author has been furnished, from good authority, with some additional information, which is principally inserted in the beginning of the first, third, and fourth sections. He has also translated all the original papers, and added several notes. To give this edition every interest in his power, he has, in addition to a medallion of the Pope, and some other plates illustrative of the subjects of which he has treated, subjoined a plan of Rome, reduced from Nolli's magnificent map: and, as in revolutions and conquests material changes often take place in the geo-

graphical divisions of a country, he has added a map of the Ecclesiastical State, from that of the great astronomer Father Boscovich, which is deservedly the most celebrated, and has never before been published in England.

He has also, in conformity with the opinion of several friends, changed the title of the book from a Journal, to one more apposite to the nature of an historical tract.

These, together with some verbal corrections, are the principal alterations which will be found in the present edition.

He has been urged by some to enlarge his work, but as the original intention was only to record facts subservient to general history, he hopes he will be excused from rendering any additions to the crimes or follies of mankind, that are not immediately connected with

with the chain of events necessary to a complete review of the manner and principles adopted by the Directory for the subversion of a regular government, and the appropriation of its resources to their own advantage.

with the chain of events necessary to a complete review of the manner and principles adopted by the Government for the subversion of a regular government, and the appropriation of its resources to their own advantage.

THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

IN

THE

YEAR

1861

AND

THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

IN

THE

YEAR

1861

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ANGELO



BRASCHI

Born at Cesena December 27. 1717.

Elected to the Papacy, February 15. 1775.

De throne d, February 15. 1798.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
SUBVERSION
OF THE
PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

SECTION I.

Introduction.—Death of General DUPHOT.

THE French revolution, which to the mind of a celebrated writer threatened the tranquillity of every government in Europe, has in its consequences proved to none more fatal than to that of the Ecclesiastical State. A corrupt people, and an exhausted treasury, were ill calculated to resist the arts and arms of a victorious enemy. But that divided policy which has rendered Italy the prey of every foreign invader, proved on this occasion, the most

B destructive

destructive of its welfare, by exposing and baffling every attempt at opposition.

The Pope, indeed, must be exempted from any imputation of the selfish views, by which those who ought to have been his coadjutors were actuated; for, as early as the year 1792, on the French taking possession of Nice *, he charged his Nuncios at every court in Italy to represent the common danger, and proposed a defensive alliance for the general security. His proposition, however, was rejected. Foreign influence had too long directed their councils, and foreign aid maintained their security, for them to feel the shame of conquest or dignity of true independence. They continued their intrigues for petty interests, without being sensible of their impending dis-

* This city was taken possession of by General Anselm, the 20th of September, 1792, without resistance; his Sardinian Majesty having withdrawn his troops the preceding day.

truction,

truction, or even availing themselves of that spirit of the people which was decidedly hostile to revolutionary measures.

Whilst the King of Naples employed his minister, Prince Belmonte, at Paris, in soliciting a peace with the Directory, he instructed the Marquis del Vasto to enter into a negotiation at Rome for a defensive league with the Pope. An appearance of concern for the general safety of Italy was assumed, until the disposition of the French government should be known; and when at length it had assented to a separate peace, the treaty with his Holiness was abruptly broken off, though the terms had for some time been finally settled, and the ministerial signatures only postponed at the express desire of his Sicilian Majesty. To excuse this duplicity, the Pope was assured that Prince Belmonte had exceeded his powers, and that the peace with France would not be ratified at Naples.

But it was afterwards declared that the Neapolitan minister had made some verbal terms with the Directory, in favour of the Papal dominions, which though not reduced into writing, would be certainly performed, and the ratification by the King took place the 10th of November, 1796.

Nor was this the strongest instance of a narrow and short-sighted policy in the Italian princes. Prince Braschi, the Pope's nephew, and the Archduke of Milan, fed and clothed the French army at the very time it was invading Piedmont, for the only visible purpose of amassing private wealth, notwithstanding their respective states were then at war with the Republic*. The temporizing conduct

* Prince Braschi had the thanks of the Directory for his services; and when he went to Tolentino as one of the commission to negotiate the peace, he was embraced by General Buonaparte, and introduced to his staff as citizen Braschi, to whom they had so many obligations in Piedmont.

conduct of their governors destroyed the confidence of the people, and in the result betrayed to an army of twelve thousand men, a country peopled with more than as many millions *.

Although the conquest was at last rapid, the state of the church sensibly declined from the commencement of the war. The peace of † Tolentino, which cost the Pope, among other

mont. Such was the popular hatred entertained against the name of this prince by the Roman people, that two infant children of his who were born soon after the arrival of the French, and died almost as soon as they were born, were carried for interment in the most secret manner by one of his domestics underneath his farrajolo, to avoid the otherwise probable tumults that might have taken place if the funeral had been publicly known.

* When I left Rome in the beginning of June, 1798, the number of Republican troops in that city and in the whole of the Ecclesiastical State, did not certainly amount to more than between three and four thousand, of whom not five hundred were French.

† This peace was concluded in February, 1797, by General Buonaparte and Citizen Cacault, on the part of the

other concessions, three of his most productive legations *, and seven millions †, besides statues ‡, pictures, and works of art, reduced the almost before exhausted resources to the most serious and pressing necessities. Yet the discontent they occasioned did not border upon any thing like disaffection to the government, but wore the appearance of an anxious solicitude that those who possessed the power, should also exercise the ability of improving the ruined situation of affairs. The unfortunate government, however, which under no circumstances had ever been distinguished for its energy, became more weak as its difficulties increased.

French Republic, and Cardinal Mattei, bishop of Ferrara, Prince Braschi, the Pope's nephew, Marchese Massimi, and Monsignore Galeppi, on the part of the Holy See.

* Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna.

† About one million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

‡ See a complete catalogue of them in the Appendix, No. I. which was made by the Pope's antiquary.

Yet

Yet tottering as it was, it did not wholly lose sight of such individuals as were known actively to distinguish themselves, in promoting opinions that were intended to strike at the very root of its existence. To the honour of the then French minister, a plot was, through his means, discovered and frustrated, and the principal conspirators committed to prison. After this, the city maintained the utmost tranquillity, until Citizen Cacault was recalled. and Citizen Joseph Buonaparte sent to take his place, as ambassador from the French Republic to the Holy See; who, conformably to his instructions, established himself at Rome with an act of grace, extended to all those who were so unfortunate as to be confined in prison for, what was termed, their political opinions. Thus the Pope was made suddenly to liberate the men whom he was hesitating how to punish.

The ambassador's palace, under these circumstances, became, as might reasonably have been expected, the rendezvous of all those who had to acknowledge so eminent an obligation to their benefactor ; and as his residence happened to be amongst the Trasteverini, the situation, perhaps, might not have been thought unfavourable by those zealous sons of liberty, to make new converts, and adherents to their cause.

To determine how far it would be just to implicate the ambassador in the disturbance that actually took place within his* jurisdiction, on the 27th of December, would make it necessary for me to have a more intimate acquaintance with internal arrangements than I had an opportunity of acquiring.

* Every minister at Rome, as well as the cardinals, and other privileged persons, had a right to the jurisdiction of a certain limited district in the vicinity of their own palaces, entirely independent of the controul of the government.

Buonaparte

Buonaparte declared, in his letter to the Directory, after the death of Duphot, that he had always discountenanced every measure that could have the least tendency to disturb the peace of the government; but at the same time, did not seem to recollect, that he had not long before been the patron of a public fête, called a feast of liberty, set on foot by the most worthless characters in Rome; expressly contrary to the wishes of the government, and not attended by any person of respectability, unless I might be permitted to except himself, who honoured the feast with his presence *.

After several feeble efforts by the malcontents, to disturb the public quiet, such as erecting poles, surmounted with red caps, at midnight, and dancing round them; or-

* A printed list of the principal persons who assisted at this feast, was on the morrow posted on the corners of the streets in the most conspicuous parts of the city.

ganizing themselves into false patrols, to throw into confusion the regular guards of the city, &c. they at length appointed Innocents-day, to carry into effect such measures as had been previously concerted to overturn the papal authority.

An hour or two before it was dark, in the afternoon of the 27th of December, some persons began to assemble together in the * Lungara, opposite to the † Corsini palace, where French cockades were distributed, and a Frenchman, particularly known to the person who gave me this information, was seen by him distributing ‡ six-paul-pieces amongst the Trasteverini, many of whom after receiving this bounty-money, went to enjoy themselves with wine at the expence of his liberality.

* The name of a street in Trastevere.

† The residence of Buonaparte.

‡ About three shillings English.

The mob soon increased, and as the situation was within the jurisdiction of the French ambassador, the faction thought themselves secure. From at first only murmuring their discontents to each other, about the dearness of provisions and the like topics of the day, they proceeded to make public harangues, and showed clearly, by several texts of scripture, that the time was at hand to overthrow the existing government. An Abbé, well known, but whose name I do not at present recollect, took upon himself the office of explaining the meaning of many miscellaneous quotations which he had introduced as most apposite to the occasion, in order, if possible, to make their pretensions wear the appearance of being sanctioned by Religion.

Thus protected, as they considered themselves, by their situation, and being collected in

in force sufficiently strong, they began their operations, by taking possession of one or two guard-houses in the neighbourhood, and seizing the military arms. They next advanced to secure the bridge called Ponte Sesto, but met with such opposition from a patrol of horse as obliged many to retire back into the Lungara, and others to take refuge in the Cortile of the Corsini Palace, though not without being pursued by the military. In consequence of the great noise and confusion that necessarily took place, Buonaparte and his friends hastened from their room to enquire into the cause, and came down into the midst of the croud, with their swords drawn, though without any intention of hostility, for general Duphot was seen pointing his to the ground, whilst he was calling out to the cavalry to speak with their commanding officer ; but in the bustle and confusion of the conflict, it is more than probable he was not heard,

heard, or understood by those to whom he addressed himself. During the promiscuous firing that took place, for the purpose of dispersing the mob, this general was unfortunately killed; an event, which, from every information I have been able to collect, was the effect of chance and not of design.

Upon this catastrophe, Buonaparte, and three French officers that were with him, retired back into the palace. Soon after the riot was quelled; and upon the whole, it was thought that not more than ten or twelve lives were lost. At six o'clock, next morning, Buonaparte with his suite left Rome.

The public have long been in possession of the letters that passed, upon this occasion, between the cardinal secretary Doria and the French ambassador, and in them may be traced without much difficulty the real motives that directed

directed this hasty departure*. From the peace of Tolentino, Rome had been destined to be

* To those who may not recollect the extremely humiliated state of the papal government at that period, and of the impossibility of its having the remotest desire to give offence to the French Republic, I here subjoin an extract from the letter of the Cardinal, Secretary of State to the Marquis Massimi, the Pope's minister at Paris, which speaks a language of contrition and distress, not easily to be misunderstood. "In an action between the insurgents and our troops, General Duphot was unfortunately killed. It was after this event, that the Citizen Ambassador took the resolution of leaving Rome. I endeavoured, by the most urgent entreaties, to induce him to alter his resolution; but in spite of his friendship for me, he thought it due to his person and situation to take this step; and I have profited by this opportunity to write to you, and to send the letter by the Ambassador. I refer you to him for further information upon this subject; and I have such confidence in his integrity and veracity, that I neither can or ought to doubt, that he will state the truth exactly to the Directory. The object of this letter is to desire you to wait upon the Directory, and to state to them, that the Holy Father feels the most sincere concern at an accident which he could neither foresee or prevent. You must not offer any satisfaction for this event, which has rendered the Holy Father, and all of us, inconsolable; but you must entreat the Directory, to point out what satisfaction they require: To ask it, and to obtain it, shall be the same thing."

sacrificed

sacrificed at a future time, and that time was now come *.

* For weeks previous to this event, the Cisalpines had committed successive acts of hostility upon the Ecclesiastical State, and had actually taken possession of the fortresses of St. Leo and Pesero, and laid waste the adjacent country, under pretence, as it was then said, of the Pope's not having acknowledged, in due form, the sovereignty of the Cisalpine people. Yet when this was complied with in the most satisfactory manner, the Cisalpine troops did not withdraw, but were continuing their ravages towards Ancona, when the riot, in which General Duphot was killed, took place in Rome. Immediately, however, upon Buonaparte's departure, the Cisalpines were ordered to abandon their conquests in Urbino, and retire within their own territory; as if their agency became now no longer necessary, from that business being complete, which, it would seem, their hostilities were intended to promote.

SECTION

SECTION II.

The religious Procession of the Relics.

AS the interposition of miracles in the Catholic world has always been a very powerful agent to promote the interest of the church, so upon this occasion, they were not wanting to oppose the impending danger that so imminently threatened the destruction of her temporal power.

The pictures of the Virgin Mary had opened their eyes in different parts of the town, which, by favourable exposition, was supposed to be a manifestation of her peculiar grace and favour to the Roman people. This miracle, however futile or false it may seem to men of reflection, had so powerful an influence over the minds of the multitude, as to produce an enthusiasm little short of madness. The constant processions

night

night and day, illuminations, *Ave-Marias*, and Litanies, were attended with so much clamour and tumult, that it was thought prudent for the Missionaries to recommend the people to abate their fervour, as the government became fearful lest it might pass the limits of restraint, and riot succeed to the vehemence of devotion.

I know it is common to impute every effect of religious superstition to the knavery of a designing priesthood. Hence this popular credulity may probably be supposed to have originated in ecclesiastical artifice; but I believe if the whole affair were to be truly investigated, it would be found to have had its origin in the belief of a poor old man, who was paying his devotion to a Madonna at the Fontana di Trevi, and whose faith perhaps had long superseded his reason; and as in the elements of faith the best informed are taught to believe those things

c

they

the people to assist in a solemn procession
to be made of three of the most sacred relics
in

mities that have so recently taken place—and which are now, by singular misfortune, and through infernal malice, so fiercely aggravated—and you have docily obeyed, crowding to the churches where a devout *Triduo* * was celebrated. His Holiness proposed the divine word as the most efficacious means for the consideration of the heart, in order that you might more purely offer up your supplications to the throne of God; and you, holily hungering after life eternal, have inundated twelve great churches with undiminished numbers, and modestly bent an unrelaxed attention to the doctrine of the sacred orators, the better to understand your own duties, to excite horror at sin and love for christian virtue; among which he does not vainly deceive himself, who practises charity and abstinence, as the two most secret and faithful companions of his breviary. Romans, much you have done by divine assistance, but much also remains for you to do; therefore you must so augment the penitence of your hearts, the constancy of your resolutions, and the fervour of your prayers, as to obtain the entire favour of the Most High, by irresistible piety. And behold, the holy father invites his affectionate children to a great external act of religion, in which the whole people may join in prostrating themselves with devotional love and contrite hearts before the throne of the Almighty, to implore protection and pity. Your faith shall be animated by the sight of sacred and holy ob-

* Acts of devotion of three days' duration.

in the Christian church. The first was a portrait of Jesus Christ, called *il Santo Volto*, supposed

jects, which the clergy shall conduct with devout pomp publicly through the streets to St. Peter's, on the very day preceding the anniversary of the *Cattedra* * of Rome, and exposed to public veneration for several days upon the high altar, that our hearts may be turned with greater confidence towards God, and his filled with greater compassion towards us. Our divine Saviour, Jesus Christ, the only propitiator for the sins of the world; the most holy Virgin Mary, our dear mother, as well as the mother of God, and the most powerful mediatrix of every favour that is to be obtained from the sacred and holy individual Trinity; St. Peter, the prince of the apostles, the father, the support, and the glory of christian Rome; are the subjects to which the august monuments appertain that are to be carried in solemn procession. This venerable rite has its origin even from the ancient covenant: read in the second and third Books of Kings, and you will find it practised by David and Solomon; turn to the Book of Esdra, and you will see it fervently begged for by all the people, to return thanks for their release from the Babylonian captivity; and, lastly, recollect the celebrated command made to Joshua by God himself, to conduct the ark with religious pomp for seven days round the walls of Jerico. But the new covenant is so fruitful in such pious customs, that devout processions might be enumerated in every catholic church, especially

* The day on which the apostolic chair was removed from Antioch to Rome.

supposed to have been painted by supernatural agency; the second was a miraculous miniature

in Rome, the mother and mistress of all the rest, where they are repeated many times a-year, and are always practised in general calamity and distressing necessities of the church and state. Were they ever in circumstances more grievous and urgent than the present? Were there ever stronger reasons than at this hour, for following in the devout path of our virtuous ancestors? Let us, therefore, tread in their steps with humility and courage, and not be doubtful of success.

The day appointed by his Holiness our Lord, is Wednesday, the 17th of January, being the vigil of the *Catedra*, which is to be observed as the vigils of *Precetto* * by all the secular clergy, and by all the religious orders of both sexes, unless prevented by some unavoidable impediment. To the laity, however, we do not enjoin it as an obligation, but advise it as an appropriate means of penitence.

The morning of the same Wednesday, about ten o'clock, the solemn procession will begin from the church of la Santa Maria in Vallicella, and proceed to St. Peter's, attended by all the clergy secular and regular, as in the grand procession of *Corpus Domini*. The venerable, most ancient, and wonderful portrait † of the most holy Saviour, will be

* Such as are obligatory in the rubric of the catholic church.

† This picture was never shewn to the people or carried in procession but at times of the greatest national calamity and distress. In the year 1709, it was exhibited to prevent the consequences of a dreadful earthquake, since which till now it had never been exposed to the public.

miniature portrait of the Virgin Mary, with
 an infant Jesus in her arms, known by the
 name

carried open to the view of every body, and also the miraculous picture of the Santa Maria in Portico, and the sacred chains wherewith the Prince of the Apostles was fettered in the first persecution made against him by infernal powers and human malice, and from which, as is recounted in the Acts of the Apostles, he was by Divine Omnipotence instantaneously freed.

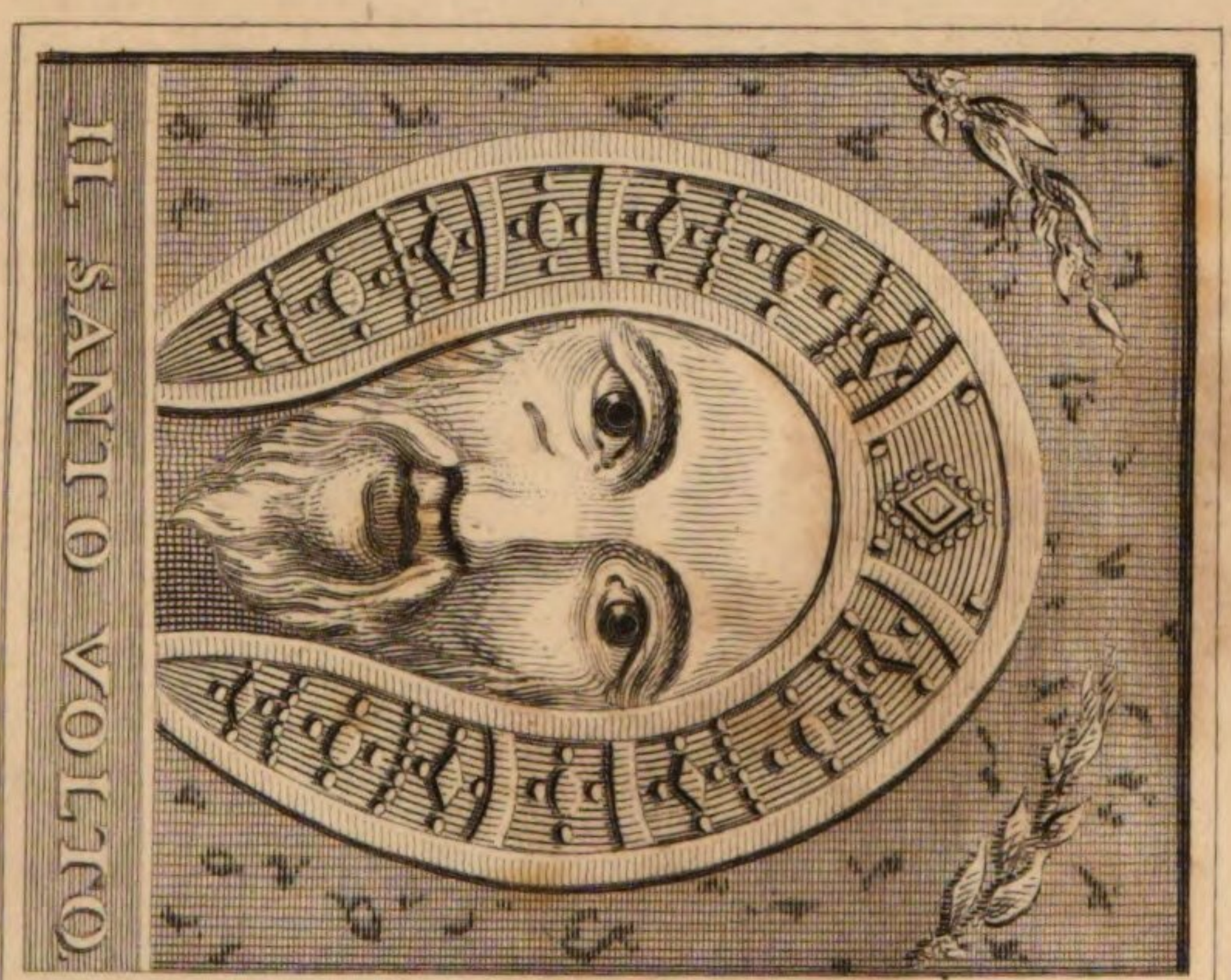
The procession ought to be attended by all with the internal sentiment of true compunction, and not for curiosity or with tumult, but with modesty, humility, and devotion; accompanying, with contrite hearts, the public prayers of the holy church, or privately repeating the holy Rosary, which is the object of the institution of sacred processions.

Those who cannot attend the procession may in the churches or in their own houses spiritually unite in public prayers, repeating to that end the seven penitential psalms, or the third part of the Rosary, when they hear the bells ring in the morning, from seven till twelve, at which time exactly the procession will be finished. The bells will also be rung the preceding evening (Tuesday, the 16th) from * Ave-Maria till one hour in the night, in order to give notice of the approaching solemnity.

When the sacred monuments arrive at St. Peter's, they will be placed on the papal altar, and there remain exposed

* Half an hour after sun-set, being the fixed point from which the Italians reckon their time.

for



*The Miraculous subjects which were carried in procession,
to avert the fall of the Papal Government.*

name of la Santa Maria in Portico ; and the third was the chains that St. Peter was fettered with

for public veneration at least eight days. During which time, the heads and canons of the * *Basilicas*, the heads of colleges, the members of all the religious orders and fraternities, according to their ranks, are desired to visit them processionally, singing or reciting psalms, or the litanies of the saints, or the third part of the Rosary.

His Holiness, however, permits the above ceremonies to be commuted for other pious works, or postponed to a more convenient season, by an approved confessor, or one approved after the present publication, with respect to such regulars of both sexes as are obliged to the observance of perpetual seclusion, persons confined in prison, and all others, as well laity as ecclesiastics, who by bodily infirmity or other legitimate impediment cannot publicly perform them.

His Holiness exhorts every one, of whatever rank or condition, to pay frequent visits on those days to St. Peter, not only with truly contrite hearts, but with such outward signs of humility and penitence as may express their unfeigned and earnest desire of divine mercy and pardon : he recommends those to go on foot who are able, or at least

* *Basilica*, as applied to catholic churches, rather means a distinction in size and magnificence than any pre-eminence with respect to institution. In Rome, there are seven so denominated, all of which, however, have canons and peculiar privileges ; of these, St. Giovanni in Laterano, the episcopal cathedral of the Bishop of Rome, has precedence ; afterwards St. Peter's, from its being more particularly the church belonging to the Pope, as the descendant of its patron Saint. The others are, S. Maria Maggiore, S. Paslo-fuovi, S. Lorenzo-fuori-le-mura, S. Croce in Gerusalemme, and S. Sebastiano.

with when imprisoned, and from which the angel freed him when he was set at liberty.

This procession was made with all the solemnity

without parade, and particularly admonishes the women to be modest in their dress, without vain ornaments, so as to appease the Lord, and not excite his further anger.

He likewise orders all the superiors of religious institutions and congregations, of both sexes, to perform during that time extraordinary acts of prayer and penitence, both by night and day, as persons particularly elected by the Almighty; and hopes by such religious duties, that the holy church may be benefited equal to its present necessities.

These good works cannot be unattended by spiritual recompence, since his Holiness and all the faithful of both sexes will devoutly attend the solemn procession, and during the days before mentioned will visit the sacred monuments exposed in St. Peter's, reciting before them the seven penitential psalms, or the third part of the Rosary. If beside one day is apart for fasting, and observed by each individual as may be respectively most convenient, and alms are given to the poor, each according to the measure of his faith in good works; and lastly, if they confess and receive the communion in any church, offering up prayers to the Lord God, as already piously directed by our Lord in the sacred invitation of the fifth of this month, and which is to be in force till the second of February; his Holiness grants full indulgence

lemnity that true belief could inspire, and without any other apparent motive than that of

dulgence as in the year of the Jubilee*, with the same power to the confessors.

In addition to which, any one in the aforesaid day who shall visit St. Peter's, reciting before the abovementioned sacred monuments the prayer beginning—*Ante oculos tuos, Domine, &c.* or, in lieu of it, will repeat ten times the *Pater-noster*, and the *Ave-Maria*, praying as above, his Holiness grants for each time in each day an indulgence for ten years and forty days.

Further, to all those who recite kneeling the seven penitential psalms, or the third part of the Rosary as above, in each of the aforesaid days, at the usual time of the bells ringing in the evening, or at any other hour more convenient, his Holiness grants for each day an indulgence

* The christians at the close of the thirteenth century, instituted a feast called the Jubilee, for the remission of spiritual debts, as their ancestors, the Jews, had done before them, for the remission of such as were pecuniary and temporal.

The first solemnity of this kind was instituted by Boniface VIII, in the year 1294, and was celebrated in the year 1300, intended afterwards to be continued at the commencement of every succeeding century, but Clement VI, in the year 1343, shortened the time to fifty years, Urban VI. in 1389, to thirty-three years, because that was the age of Christ when he was crucified, and ultimately by Paul II. in 1475, the term of its revolution was reduced to twenty-five years. As the principal objects of this feast were to remind the whole catholic world of its christian duties, and with a munificent hand to dispense the forgiveness of sins, so there was an extended power for that purpose given to the confessors. This religious festivity lasted a whole year, and if the papal government had preserved its seat in Rome, the next Jubilee would have commenced with the beginning of the approaching century.

of

of imploring the divine assistance in so critical and awful a moment ; for the government

of seven years and forty days ; and to those who may continue the same devotion for all the abovesaid days, will be assigned the same indulgences as are acquired by visiting the seven churches of Rome.

All and each of the above indulgences * his Holiness grants, in order that they may benefit the good souls in purgatory.

These are our arms, O Romans, holy and pacific arms, because they carry with them not death, but life, and life eternal to him who well directs them, and even not uncommonly protection against the hand of violence — *Some trust in chariots, and some in horses ; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.* Persevere, therefore, in faith and good works, since the same God, by the

* As I have been frequently asked the meaning of indulgence according to the catholic faith, in this place it may not be unacceptable to give its signification. Without entering at all into the particulars in which the protestant differs from the church of Rome, I shall only observe, that the catholics divide sins into two kinds, venal and mortal, the former comprehends such disobedience to rules and orders as are imposed by the church, or any slight breach of moral duty ; the latter, the contempt or non-observance of the laws of God, as the ten commandments, &c. He who dies without forgiveness of his venal sins, enters into an intermediate state of punishment called Purgatory ; but he who dies without repentance of his mortal sins, into a state of damnation. It is for venal sins not forgiven, that indulgences are granted, in order to abridge the time that the sinner may be destined to suffer in that intermediate state previous to his entering into the regions of happiness. And as in the catholic church the good works of the living are admitted to be beneficial for the dead, his Holiness here permits any indulgencies that may be obtained by these religious duties to be applied to the benefit of already departed friends, if the person performing such duties do not stand in need of them for himself.

mouth

ment now, as before, made not the least attempt to convert the religious enthusiasm of the people to its advantage; yet there could be no doubt, that, notwithstanding all the calamities of the state, and the discontent arising from the unavoidable distress of individuals, if the populace had only been permitted to defend themselves, the French would never have taken possession of Rome *ballando**; to use the expression of the Ro-

mouth of the psalmist, gives us courage by these consolatory words:—*Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.* So that calling upon thee, O great God, as we ought, we may be also able to magnify thee in the strain of the divine prophet.—*For thou hast smitten all my enemies that have come against me without a cause: thou hast broken the teeth of the ungodly. Salvation belongeth to the Lord: thy blessing is upon thy people—Amen.*

Dated at our usual residence,

this 15th of January, 1798.

G M. Card. Vicar.

PHILIP CANONICO LIBERTI,

App. No. II.

SECRETARY.

* Dancing.

mans

mans upon that occasion. But fear, prudence, or humanity, in the sovereign Pontiff, put it entirely out of their power to attempt any opposition.

On the morning of the 17th of January, about ten o'clock, the procession passed from Santa Maria in Vallicella, to St. Peter's, preceded by the florist, strewing the streets with dried flowers and myrtle. It commenced with the charity boys of S. Michele, succeeded by the religious orders, according to their seniority, in their respective habits, and closed by the cardinals on foot, in mourning.

A concourse of people followed in the act of devotion, amounting to little less than the whole population of Rome, many of whom, and those persons of the first distinction, as I was credibly informed, went bare-foot. This

scene, if I were capable of describing it, would appear improbable to an English reader.

Prayers, tears, and penitence, I believe were

never

never more sincerely mingled, to supplicate that aid, of which they but too obviously stood in need.

After the relics had remained exposed on the papal altar for more than eight days, and had been visited not only by all the people of Rome, but by the peasantry and inhabitants of the country within twenty miles; they were removed by night to Santa Maria Maggiore, without any religious ceremony, attended only by a body of guards as a mark of due honour and respect to their hallowed distinction. On the high altar of that church also, for several days, they received similar acts of devotion, and were on Sunday the fourth of February, carried with grand processional pomp to the church of S. Giovanni in Laterano, where, after they had again been exposed to public veneration for a short time, they were privately removed. The portrait of Jesus Christ to the chapel of the *Sancta Sanctorum*,

Sanctorum, at the Scala Santa; the picture of the Virgin Mary to the convent of Santa Maria in Portico; and St. Peter's Chains to S. Pietro in Vincoli.

During this interval of three weeks, Rome appeared particularly gay, every body seemed to be keeping holiday, and the infinite number of strangers that flocked from the surrounding country, dressed in their richest clothes and best habits, to partake of the advantages of this anticipated jubilee, gave to the city rather the festive appearance of a carnival, than that of mourning penance to avert its approaching fall.

SECTION III.

The arrival of the French army, and the planting of the Tree of Liberty on the Capitol.

A FEW days before the arrival of the French in Rome, Prince Belmonte, the then Neapolitan minister to the Holy See, went, by the request of the Pope, to meet the French army, in order to learn from the commander in chief his precise intention; and at the same time, perhaps, to remind him of former promises which he had previously received from the Directory when at Paris, as this was the same nobleman who negotiated the peace for the King of Naples. Berthier told him, that the only object of the Directory was to apprehend the persons accessory to the death of Duphot, and that the Pope might rest assured of the utmost security; that the same legislative

slative power had expressly commanded him to respect the existing government, the catholic religion, and all public as well as private property, and that he would not even enter into the city of Rome. The more satisfactorily to assure his Holiness of these declarations, he committed them to writing, and gave them to the Neapolitan minister; demanding at the same time that the Pope, on his part, should issue an edict to tranquillize the minds of the people, in order to prevent any cause of bloodshed; and that nothing should be removed from the Museums, the Libraries, or the Galleries: asserting, that if these conditions were not complied with in the most unequivocal manner, he had orders to take possession of Rome, and the Ecclesiastical State, by force.

After his Holiness received this information, he sent some deputies to enter into a more specific engagement with Berthier, as
to

to the terms of accommodation, but they were refused an audience.

Distrusting his own resources, and fearing ineffectual resistance would only exasperate the foe, the holy Father hoped more from his moderation than he expected, and conformed strictly to the conditions prescribed to him. He removed nothing, nor took any means of security for his own personal safety, and published this Edict*, which was the last emanation of his expiring authority.

The French nation, whether he be military or private, as to the individual, in word or deed, to any individual of the French nation, You must not only not give the least offence, in word or deed, to any individual of the French nation, but you must also give the least offence, in word or deed, to any individual of the French nation. * His Holiness our Lord, always intent, and always anxious for the quiet and safety of his most beloved subjects, cannot refrain to open to them his paternal heart, upon an occasion, in which their quiet and their security might be agitated and disturbed. Romans, wise and virtuous Romans, it is our most beloved sovereign and father, that through our means speaks to you. He informs you that the French army is now approaching this capital, and at the same time he is assured that they are not coming with any hostile intentions against you. Therefore fear nothing, be tranquil, and console yourselves in his presence.

The French, however, lost no time in executing the real design of their mission : with
forced

sence. He is full of faith in the rectitude and generosity of the republic, in the moderation and prudent conduct of her generals ; thus fearing nothing himself, and animated by the most tender affection for you, he will not abandon you, and he is confident he never can, on any occasion in which he could perceive you in any way exposed to danger. Your sovereign and father, we repeat it, the head of the church, gives to you, as must be manifest, a new and signal proof of his affection ; but at the same time he cannot neglect reminding you of your duty. Your duty is to adapt your faith to that of his Holiness, and even to avoid every occasion in which it could be possible to suspect the contrary. You must not only not give the least offence, in word or deed, to any individual of the French nation, whether he be military or private, as to the individuals of every other nation ; but shew them every mark of urbanity, and let it be seen in your deportment ; and give to them a confirmation of the harmony and friendship that the holy Father maintains, and is desirous of maintaining, towards the republic. Romans, know you, and know it for your certain guide, that upon such a deportment, principally, depends your peace and your security.

To that end our Lord employs all the means in his power : but in your attachment to the country, in the love that you ought to have towards yourselves, and to-
wards

forced marches they advanced towards Rome, and on the 9th of February, encamped on Monte Mario, before the Porta del Popolo.

On

wards your families, and in your docility to conform to his wishes, he confides still more.

His Holiness is willing to flatter himself that he shall obtain this obedience by your affection, and by your knowledge of its importance, rather than by fear; but such are the present circumstances, that if any person or persons not mindful of his proper duty, and ungrateful to his Holiness's beneficence, should so far forget himself as to offend, in whatsoever manner, any individual of the French nation, and forget the name of a Roman, by disregarding the laws of hospitality, or in any manner disturb the public quiet, he shall not be able otherwise to consider him, than as a traitor to the state, subject to the penalty of death.

Ordered likewise, and commanded by his Holiness, that neither in the public squares, nor in the streets, nor in the coffee-houses, nor in the public-houses, you croud together in groups, nor talk about the present affairs; under pain of being punished as transgressors, according to existing laws already published.

In a word, assure yourselves that his Holiness exerts the most efficacious means to adjust the present differences; therefore we earnestly exhort you to remain peaceable in your respective occupations, and rely on the true love of the best of sovereigns.

On the 10th of February, the castle of St. Angelo was summoned to surrender, and the Pope's troops had four hours given them to evacuate it. In this evacuation, the convicts were set at liberty, each being permitted to go where he pleased, and knock off his irons at his own convenience. The gates of the city were immediately taken possession of, and the Pope, the Cardinals, three only excepted *, with the whole people of Rome, were made prisoners, at the discretion of the republican army.

And the present edict is posted up and published in the usual places of Rome, and is binding and obligatory on each person, as much as if he were personally presented with it.

Dated the Chambers of the Vatican, this ninth day of February, 1798.

G. CARD. DORIA PAMPHILJ.
APP. No. III.

* The Cardinal nephew Braschi, York and Albani.

The

The first* proclamation made by the general-in-chief, was to assure all the people of the Ecclesiastical State, that they might rely with confidence on the French army for protection, as well in their property as in their persons, and that the catholic religion should be most inviolably respected.

Till the 15th, the day on which the tree of liberty was planted on the capitol, nothing of any importance took place, except the detaining four cardinals, four princes, four

* All the inhabitants of the Ecclesiastical State, may be assured that their persons, their property, their churches and religion shall be protected by the French army.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

The functions of the church shall be religiously respected; therefore all public demonstrations of devotion ought to continue without any change or alteration.

ALEX. BERTHIER.

Head quarters before Rome, the 22d Pluviose, the sixth year of the French republic, one and indivisible.
(10th of February, 1798.)

And

D 3

prelates,

prelates, and two bankers, in the palace of Monte Cavallo, as hostages for the quiet of the city, and the payment of certain contributions necessary for the distressed state of the officers and troops.

On that day the general-in-chief made his triumphal entry into Rome ; till then he had constantly remained at the Villa Madama, and when he arrived at the capitol he delivered the following oration :

“ Shades of Cato, of Pompey, of Brutus,
 “ of Cicero, of Hortensius, receive the ho-
 “ mage of free Frenchmen on that capitol,
 “ where you have so often defended the
 “ rights of the people, and dignified the Ro-
 “ man republic.

“ With the olive of peace come these
 “ Gallic sons, to re-establish on the same place
 “ the altars of liberty that were originally
 “ raised by the first Brutus.

“ And

“And you, Roman people, in re-acquir-
 “ing your legitimate rights, you already feel
 “what blood it is that flows in your veins,
 “and you have only to cast your eyes
 “around you, to see those monuments of
 “glory that represent the ancient grandeur
 “and virtue of your fathers*.”

At the same time was also published a
 proclamation, declaring the Romans free and
 independent.

“The Roman people are now again en-
 “tered into the rights of sovereignty, de-
 “claring their independence, possessing the
 “government of ancient Rome, constituting
 “a Roman republic. The general-in-chief
 “of the French army in Italy declares, in
 “the name of the French republic, that he

App. No. IV.

D 4

“acknowledges

“acknowledges the Roman republic inde-
 “pendent, and that the same is under the
 “special protection of the French army.

“The general-in-chief of the army ac-
 “knowledges, in the name of the French
 “republic, the provisional government which
 “has been proposed by the sovereign peo-
 “ple.

“In consequence, every other temporal
 “authority emanating from the old govern-
 “ment of the Pope is suppressed, and he
 “shall no more exercise any function.

“The general-in-chief will make all the
 “dispositions necessary to secure to the Ro-
 “man people their independence. In order,
 “therefore, that the government may be well
 “arranged, and that the new laws may be
 “founded upon the basis of liberty and equa-
 “lity, he will take all the necessary mea-
 “sures to secure the happiness of the Roman
 “people.

“The

“ The French general, Cervoni, is charg-
 “ ed with taking care of the police, and the
 “ safety of the city of Rome, as also to instal
 “ the new government.

“ The Roman republic, acknowledged by
 “ the French republic, comprehends all the
 “ country that remained under the temporal
 “ authority of the Pope, after the treaty of
 “ Campo Formio*.

“ ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

“ Rome, the 15th of February, 1798;
 “ first year of liberty, proclaimed in the
 “ Roman

* From Berthier's referring to the treaty of Campo For-
 mio, to define the extent of the territory that is to remain
 a Roman republic, it would seem that this treaty contained
 some private articles, in which the Ecclesiastical State was
 intended to be sacrificed: the result of which, perhaps, we
 are yet to be made acquainted with, since Pesaro, and St.
 Leo, and all that part of the legation of Urbino, north of
 the

“ Roman forum, and ratified on the
 “ capitol, with free voice, and subscribed
 “ to by innumerable citizens*.”

The populace of Rome, though accustomed to delight in shews, did not seem at all eager, upon this occasion, to give their tribute of approbation and applause. So ill

the river Foglia, has already been added to the Cisalpine republic, and the duchy of Benevento to the French, who retain, in their own name, also the alum mines of Tolfa, all of which are so many encroachments upon the state of the church, according to the peace that had taken place several months before, between his Holiness and the French republic: consequently, it would seem as if there had been some subsequent understanding between the imperial ministers and those of the Directory, respecting the Pope's dominions, or it would not have been necessary to cite the treaty of Campo Formio constantly, as well in this as in all other similar declarations, to circumscribe boundaries which had been previously defined at the peace of Tolentino.

* App. No. V.

was

was the ceremony attended, that a French officer thought it necessary to go into the Trastevere* to recruit, and with some trouble collected a straggling few; to flatter whose traditionary pride when they were brought to the capitol, he shouted † “Viva i Trasteverini!” and afterwards “Viva i Romani!” by which he lost as much

* This class of Romans, the French were always particularly solicitous to gain over to their interest, as they are men in their nature ferocious and desperate, and were so united amongst themselves, that during the Pope's hostilities with the French republic, their chief proposed to the government to raise eight thousand men to defend their religion and their country.

The Pope's standing army, in time of peace, was about five thousand men, but in this war he increased his military establishment by an additional levy of eighteen thousand.

† The people that live on the west side of the Tiber, pretend to be the true descendants of the ancient Romans, and think themselves degraded by being classed with the other inhabitants of Rome, whom they consider to be the descendants of the invaders of their ancestors.

favour

favour on the one part, as he hoped to gain on the other.

The whole shew derived all its faint lustre from military parade, and its fainter energy of public approbation from the few partizans that had previously attached themselves to the French interest.

So little attention was paid to this tree of liberty, that I passed it on the next day about noon, and there was not a single person looking at it. A Franciscan friar or two, going to their convent, and two or three sentinels on duty, to protect it from insult, were all I saw near it; such was the apathy, the dislike, or want of curiosity, of the Romans upon this memorable epocha of their regeneration: nevertheless, on the two succeeding evenings, by order of the prefects of the police, the inhabitants were *requested* to illuminate their houses, to testify there joy and approbation;

approbation; but as the number of lights were left to the discretion of individuals, the effect of general discontent was made more manifest, by their miserable and scanty distribution.

THAT the head of the church might be made to feel with more poignancy his humiliating situation, the day chosen for planting the tree of liberty on the capitol was the anniversary of his election to the sovereignty. Whilst he was, according to custom, in the Sistine chapel, celebrating his accession to the papal chair, and receiving the congratulations of the Cardinals, Cincin Haller, the commissary-general, and Cervoni, who then commanded the French troops within the city, gratified themselves in a peculiar triumph over this unfortunate potentate. During that ceremony they both entered the chapel, and Haller announced to the sovereign Pontiff on his throne, that his reign was at an end.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

The Dethroning and Dismission of the Pope.

THAT the head of the church might be made to feel with more poignancy his humiliating situation, the day chosen for planting the tree of liberty on the capitol was the anniversary of his election to the sovereignty. Whilst he was, according to custom, in the Sistine chapel, celebrating his accession to the papal chair, and receiving the congratulations of the Cardinals, Citizen Haller, the commissary-general, and Cervoni, who then commanded the French troops within the city, gratified themselves in a peculiar triumph over this unfortunate potentate. During that ceremony they both entered the chapel, and Haller announced to the sovereign Pontiff on his throne, that his reign was at an end.

The poor old man seemed shocked at the abruptness of this unexpected notice, but soon recovered himself with becoming fortitude; and when General Cervoni, adding ridicule to oppression, presented him the national cockade, he rejected it with a dignity that shewed he was still superior to his misfortunes. At the same time that his Holiness received this notice of the dissolution of his power, his Swiss guards were dismissed, and Republican soldiers put in their place.

The temporal power of the ecclesiastics being now done entirely away, the Cardinals were called upon to praise God, and return him thanks in the most public and solemn manner, for beings tripped at once both of their authority and possessions; and though it may be most probable they were not sincere in their prayers, they nevertheless contributed what was quite sufficient to gratify their enemies,

mies, by personally assisting at the high mass, and *Te Deum* which was appointed to be solemnized for that purpose. And on this occasion the sovereign people, under the direction of General Cervoni, published the following invitation to their fellow-citizens.

“ The foundation of political liberty rests
 “ on the exact observation of religion and
 “ the law, on which, in a peculiar manner,
 “ depends the protection of a free people,
 “ In evidence of which truth, the sovereign
 “ people makes it known, that to-morrow *,
 “ at a convenient hour, will be sung a so-
 “ lemn mass (cardinalizia) at the altar of the
 “ tribune of the august temple of the Vati-
 “ can, with the joyful voice of the *Te Deum*.
 “ Therefore, the devout and free Roman
 “ people are invited to attend, and thank,
 “ with a glad heart, the Most High, who

* Quinquagesima-sunday.

“ is the Supreme Author of religion and
 “ liberty *.”

Public preachers were employed in the churches and squares to prove that religion and democracy were inseparably connected; and if there should be any who had not sufficiently well considered the subject to feel the force of the arguments adduced for its support, they were called upon to recollect that they were Christians, and that the implicit obedience of their Lord, in submitting to the higher powers, sufficiently marked the path his true followers ought to tread; and, therefore, it not only became incumbent on them as disciples of reason, but obligatory as a religious duty, to submit to whatever form of government it had pleased Providence to set over them.

* App. No. VI.

E

Such

Such was the language of men who pretended to have renounced their former prejudices, and who were endeavouring to gain converts to TRUTH, by making reason, and philosophy, better understood.

As an instance of the attachment of his Holiness to his allies, I ought not, in justice, to omit a circumstance that does honour to his fidelity. After the French had taken possession of Rome, and before they had formally annulled his authority, they requested that his treasurer, Monsigniore della Porta, should publish an edict to ascertain and confiscate all the property of those foreigners whose nations were at war with the Republic, as English, Portuguese, and Russians. This the Pope most positively refused, declaring, that he would not break his faith with his friends, by giving his assent to so unwarrantable a measure. The treasurer, however, being urged and forced to publish a decree to that effect,

effect, adopted an unusual form, beginning with these words, “ In sequito degli ordini
 “ superiori si denuncia a tutte le persone
 “ dello Stato Ecclesiastico di qualunque
 “ grado, e condizione,” &c. &c *.

“ G. DELLA PORTA,
 “ Tesoriere Generale.”

From motives doubtless best known to his Holiness, he remained in Rome, to become a prisoner within the walls of his own city. According to his declaration, this would appear to have been from his reliance on the faith, the rectitude, and generosity of the Republic, and the prudence and moderation of her Generals. If these were his real sentiments, one cannot help most sincerely regretting that he was so kept in the dark by

* Yielding to superior power, we announce to all persons of the Ecclesiastical State, of whatever rank and condition, &c. &c.

G. DELLA PORTA, *Treasurer General.*

his false friends, or that he was so ill informed of the true character of his enemies*. Before they had been three days in possession of his capital, they made barracks for their soldiers in his palace; and in less than a week they contracted *his liberty*, by confining him to his own rooms, and put the seals of confiscation upon every thing that he had.

It was demanded of him also to give an

* Such was the blind or implicit confidence of the Pope, on this occasion, that he neither concealed or sent away any of his property, nor, as I have already observed, took any measures for his own personal security; although the year before, when Buonaparte advanced to Tolentino, he caused every thing of value in the Venetian palace to be packed up, and many loaded carriages had arrived at Terracina, when the treaty was entered into, which produced that short and inglorious peace. His own departure was then likewise determined upon; and if an express from General Colly, who commanded the Papal troops, had not arrived the preceding night, he was to have departed at four o'clock the next morning (21st of February, 1797) for the kingdom of Naples.

account

account of the treasury of Loretto, which had been removed previous to the peace of Tolentino; but to this question, his Holiness gave a very satisfactory reply, intimating, that it was for them to ask of certain Commissaries and Generals, who had made the same enquiries before them, and who had been so far from content with only the treasury of Loretto, that his own tiara, and even contributions from all the nobility of Rome, had been made to satisfy their demands.

The time, however, was arrived, when it became more desirable to send him entirely out of the way, in order that his effects might be disposed of with a better grace. To have left the old man without any furniture in the rooms to which he was confined, might have been considered cruel by the public, though, perhaps, of too trifling importance, to have merited any consideration by the persons interested in the plunder.

Previous to his departure, great pains were taken to make it generally believed, that he was himself desirous of quitting Rome. But if even this had been true, it reflected little honour on the benevolence of the invaders; since it required a very superficial degree of reflection to discover, that the same man who had voluntarily waited for the enemy in his house, after the conquest of his country, would not then, loaded with age and infirmity, have been desirous of quitting it, to become a fugitive in a foreign state, and a dependant on foreign princes, if he could have been sure of peace and security at home. But it were vain to give reasons for any motives dictated by usurpation, whose direct tendency could be no other than to lay a more solid foundation for its power and influence. It was decreed that he should go; and on the morning of the 20th of February, about seven o'clock, he left Rome, accompanied by three coaches of
his

his own suite, and a body of French cavalry, to escort him safe into Tuscany; and on the 25th arrived at Siena, where he was requested to remain till further orders. Here he was received into the monastery of the Augustinians, whose members sorrowfully welcomed him at the gate, and offered all that their convent could bestow, to console him for his fallen honours *.

Thus Pius VI. in the space of ten days was dethroned, exiled, and imprisoned, his state given up to plunder, and his subjects to

* On the 26th of May, the Pope was removed from Siena, to a Carthusian convent, within two miles of Florence; on the 27th of March, 1799, to Parma; from whence he has been conducted to Briançon in France.

On his quitting Parma, his three attendants, Monsignore Spina, his secretary, M. Odescalchi, the late nuncio at Florence, and M. Caracciolo, his master di camera, by whom he had been accompanied since his reverse of fortune, were, by an express order of the Directory, compelled to leave him.

the slavery of military despotism. It was now that the credulous Romans adverted to the satire posted on his elevation to the papal chair, which in the title of Sextus* forboded the country's ruin. Such omens, worthy the idle tales of our nurses, may yet serve rather to reflect on the age than the men, since amongst us in the illustrious names of a Bacon, and a Clarendon, without treading the

* The Romans have had, time immemorial, a prejudice amongst them, that the state must be ever ruined, when governed by a Sextus. When Roderic Borgia was advanced to the papacy, his choosing the title of Alexander VI. made him the subject of the following satire, and the mischiefs of his well-known reign, unhappily for the Roman people, seemed to justify their hereditary superstition.

Sextus Tarquinius, Sextus Nero, Sextus et iste ;

Semper sub sextis perdita Roma fuit.

When Cardinal Braschi was proclaimed Pope, by the title of Pius VI, the same distich was again repeated, and posted in the most conspicuous parts of the city, with only a trifling difference in the construction.

Tarquinius Sextus, Sextus Nero, Sextus, et este ;

In sextis semper perdita Roma fuit.

tiquity,

maze of antiquity, it would not be difficult to find a sufficient apology for habits of early education, and the influence of local opinions; but it is foreign to my present purpose to attempt any investigation of the latent causes that produced so extraordinary an event.

To obtain absolute and correct truth, in trifling occurrences, even from those who are in possession of it, is oftentimes a task of the greatest difficulty and uncertainty. With respect to this unfortunate prince, prejudice and partiality so bias the judgment, that no credit can be given to his enemies, and almost as little to his friends. The constant attachment, however, of his Holiness to the English who visited his capital, and to the British nation at large, would demand from me, in common with the rest of my countrymen, at least the tribute of gratitude. That
he

he was magnificent and liberal, none will deny; but the prevailing passion of aggrandizing his house and his name, may, I fear, in some instances, have sullied a brighter reputation.

SECTION

SECTION V.

The Sacking of the Vatican Palace.

THE French had hardly taken possession of the gates of the city, when they entered the houses of all such as had any employment in the government, received presents, and put seals upon whatever was thought worth confiscation. The Vatican and Quirinal palaces were consequently not neglected, and the Pope being now gone, the doors were opened, and an exact inventory made of every article. When all the effects were thus accurately ascertained, the company of brokers * that followed the army were permitted

* These brokers were a number of monied men in France, particularly from Lyons and Marseilles, who joined together a considerable capital towards supporting the

mitted to purchase, upon their own terms, whatever they chose to select; and afterwards the Jews of the Ghetto * were called in, to take what remained.

I at-

the army of Italy when Buonaparte first crossed the Alps; with one express condition, of their having the refuse of the spoils of any conquests that might be made, at a certain per centage, for their own profit, upon a fair valuation; which valuation was also understood to be made by themselves.

* Of all persons that might have been supposed to have had a particular interest in the revolution, the Jews might fairly have anticipated an amelioration of their condition in any change. To obtain which they put up public prayers for three days, previous to the arrival of the French, and their wishes being fulfilled, gave them an opportunity of triumphing over the Catholics, even on the ground of religion:—they said, “We have prayed to our God, and he has heard us, whilst you, with your miraculous images, have supplicated in vain.”

These miserable people, to the number of ten thousand, were every night locked up in a wretched dirty confined place on the banks of the Tiber, called Ghetto, living in a state of the most absolute slavery, heavily taxed, and compelled by the government to wear in their hats a yellow rag, called the Sciamanno, that they might be distinguished from

I attended two or three of these sales, which were called "sales by public auction," but the whole business was always so accommodatingly managed, that, although in the same room with the purchasers, I had sometimes difficulty in knowing to whom any thing was disposed of. When the famous tapestries of Raffaello, which used to be shewn on the feast of Corpus Domini, were brought forward, a servant of the palace being present, was asked what they were worth,

from the Christians, and often forced to hear sermons denouncing their own damnation.

The lower orders of the people among the Romans seemed not to have been more offended with any act of the French, than that of destroying all marks of distinction between themselves and the Jews; and as now the Sciamanno was taken out of their hats, the Catholics wore a cross, with a cockade, which produced an edict * to compel them to lay it aside; nevertheless, they ingeniously substituted an innovation, by making the cockade itself into the form of a crucifix.

* App. No. XXI.

and

and he valued them at twelve hundred piastres each—"Well said, my honest fellow!" replied one of the brokers, clapping him on the shoulder, "I don't think we shall disagree about the price, and I'll advance fifty upon your valuation, taking one with the other;" and thus, after a few words passing amongst themselves, without more bidding, they were bought for twelve hundred and fifty Spanish dollars *.

Afterwards great interest was made by one of the † consuls to recover them; for, notwithstanding the publicity of the sale, the ostensible governors were not even made acquainted with it; but the profit demanded by

* Valuing the Spanish dollar at four shillings and sixpence English, the sum would be 281l. 5s. sterling, for each tapestry.

† Ennio Visconti.

the buyer for his bargain was so great, that from the distressed state of the finances, he was not able to repurchase them.

The Vatican palace was entirely stripped, in the most extensive signification. There was not left the least possible thing that could be taken away, from the most trifling culinary utensil, to the most valuable furniture of the state chambers *; and to make sure that nothing was overlooked, the walls and

* Here I ought to except the fresco pictures of Raffaello, which, though painted on walls, are capable of removal by being transferred upon canvas. A process discovered some few years ago, but which, as yet, I understand, is only known to one man in Italy. The practicability of this discovery seems so extraordinary, that I should not have given much credit to its belief if I had not the testimony of Mrs. Angelica Kauffman, who told me, that she had seen two instances in which the pictures taken from the wall were so perfectly the same, that their being upon canvas was the only traceable difference.

par-

partitions were broken through in one or more places in each apartment, to be satisfied that nothing was concealed, and that no room had been missed for want of finding the door*.

The palaces at Monte Cavallo, Terracina, and Castel Gandolfo, I was told, underwent the same reverse of fortune; but of the Vatican I can speak with more confidence, as I was myself in that palace the whole time of its being plundered.

The sacerdotal vestments of the Sistine Pauline, and other pontifical chapels, were

* The account of the number of rooms in the Vatican, writers very much disagree about. Richard says there are only 4,422; whereas Keysler makes them to be 11,246; Venuti 11,500; and Bonanni 13,000, but then it is said he must include cellars.

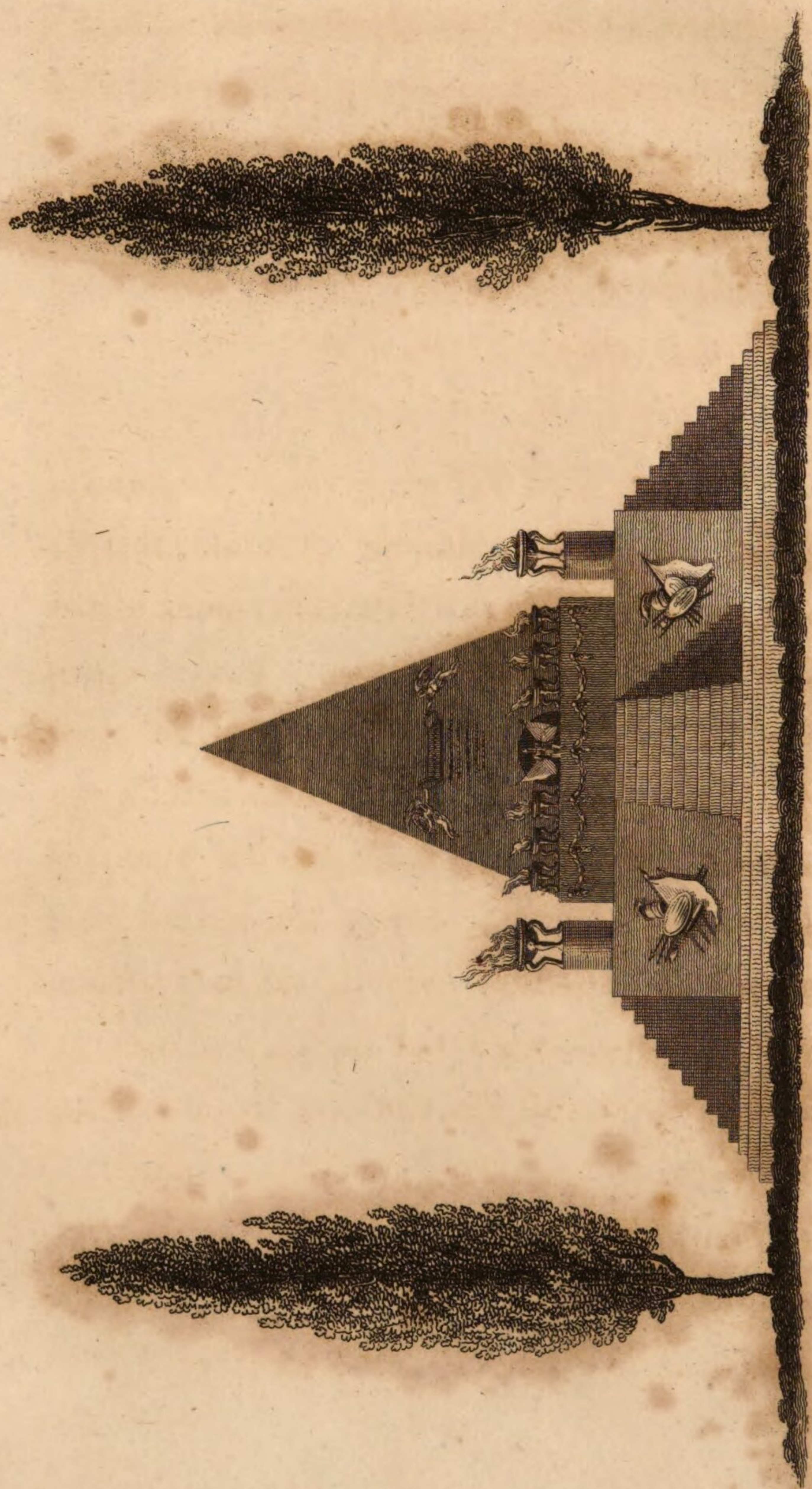
all

all burnt for the gold and silver of the embroidery: from the Vatican library it would be difficult to say what may have been taken, as none of its manuscripts or printed books appear to the eye, being all concealed in presses. When I talked to the keeper about what deficiency there might be, his answer was, that they were not all taken; and laying a finger on his mouth, begged that I would excuse his entering into particulars *. From very good authority, however, I learnt, that the man who had been sweeper to the library, was promoted to the rank and dignity of librarian, with a present of five hundred sequins †, for any additional

* The Pope's private library was sold to a bookseller in Rome for 12,000 crowns in paper, which, allowing for the depreciated value of *Cadole* at that period, the sum would be about 900 pounds sterling.

† 250 pounds sterling.

trouble that he might have in discovering or arranging MSS. gems, medals, &c. doubtless for the benefit of those to whom he was indebted for his promotion. As to the Museum Clementinum, the peace of Tolentino had before reduced it to ruin.



*An Architectural Elevation of the honorary Mausoleum raised in
the Piazza of St Peter's to commemorate the Death of Gen^l Duphot.*

SECTION VL

*The funeral Fête in Honour of General Duphot,
and the Mutiny among the Officers of the
French Army.*

ON the 23d of February was celebrated a funeral fête, to the honour of General Duphot. Previous to the commencement of the ceremony, for four-and-twenty hours, a gun was fired, every five minutes, from the castle of St. Angelo. The Piazza of St. Peter's was selected to solemnize these funeral rites: in the middle of which, before the obelisk, was erected a temporary pyramidical mausoleum, with four cypresses at the angles, and decorated with applicable inscriptions, trophies, &c. Before the front of the pyramid was an orchestra, with a band consisting of all the principal musicians in Rome, who performed a funeral hymn, composed and set to music for the

occasion; and a friar delivered an appropriate oration, in praise of all the heroic virtues.

The cavalry and infantry that attended were arranged round the piazza within the colonnade, and irregular discharges of musketry were introduced, to give the effect of military pomp. After the ceremonies before St. Peter's were finished, the soldiers filed off towards the Capitol, through the Lungara, in order that they might pay the last military honours to the memory of their departed General, on the same spot where he had been killed, by each man firing his musket over the place, as he marched on. In the procession was carried, in funeral pomp, an antique urn, appositely decorated with military emblems, which they deposited upon a granite column that was already placed on the Capitol to receive it.

This

This novel shew attracted the curiosity of a vast concourse of people, thereby answering one of the purposes for which it would seem to have been intended ; as, during the time this solemn drama was acting in the piazza of St. Peter's, there was an unsuspected under-plot carrying on in every other part of the city ; which was that of removing the plate out of all the churches, without any favour, respect, or distinction, to the neutrality or alliance of any nation, to which they might respectively belong ; so that the Imperial and Spanish churches shared the same fate as the rest. The day after this pagan military funeral, and after such conduct, contradictory as it might seem, they commanded the archbishop of Larissa, the Pope's vicegerent, to issue an order for a mass and public prayers to be said in all churches and chapels, in all monasteries, convents, and religious houses, by whatever distinction denominated, for the benefit of the soul, in purgatory, of their de-

ceased General ; and this when they had not left chalices enough on the altars, to perform the religious ceremonies of the church !

The general-in-chief, who had commanded until then, was in a day or two to leave his station, being appointed to join Buonaparte, in order to take a command in the oriental expedition. The officers, who had been nearly six months without their pay, began to perceive that if this treasure were to be carried off they might possibly be six months more in arrears ; and therefore unanimously resolved to enter a protest against the military chest being removed, till *their* demands, as well as that of the whole army, were satisfied. To deliberate upon appropriate measures, they convened themselves, choosing the Pantheon for the place of their general assembly ; and, in a full meeting, published the following declaration :

“ The rapid march of the army of Italy

“ towards

“ towards Rome, to vindicate the assassination
 “ of General Duphot, is a certain proof of
 “ the sincere zeal of all Frenchmen to sa-
 “ crifice themselves for liberty, and for the
 “ happiness of their country. Nevertheless,
 “ however, several individuals, invested with
 “ authority, have been going from house to
 “ house of the richest inhabitants in the city,
 “ and carrying off the most precious effects,
 “ without making any acknowledgement for
 “ the same. Such crimes call out for ven-
 “ geance, and ought not to go unpunished;
 “ they dishonour the French name, that, at
 “ this time, more than ever, is respected
 “ by the whole world. Yes, we swear in
 “ the face of the Eternal, in the temple *
 “ wherein we are assembled, that we dis-
 “ approve

* This protestation tempts me to observe, how strikingly
 predominant the French national character shewed itself
 in the motive that induced the officers to select the Pan-
 theon,

“ approve of every sort of pillage made
 “ in the city of Rome, and other places,
 “ late the Ecclesiastical State. We profess
 “ hatred and detestation to the vile indivi-
 “ duals who have been culpable of it; we
 “ likewise swear, from this day hencefor-

theon, as the place of their general council, which was
 solely that of having an opportunity of appealing to the
 ETERNAL, in a pagan temple; which in print was calcu-
 lated to give so heroic an effect to their decrees. Of this, I
 was assured from very good authority. In other respects,
 particularly from its situation, and considering it as a mili-
 tary council, it was, perhaps, the worst place that could have
 been chosen in Rome, and in the sequel proved to be so.

There was also another instance of a similar nature,
 originating from the same sentiment, that took place upon
 the death of a Polish colonel in the French service, who
 was shot in a duel. Upon this occasion, the most learned
 antiquaries in Rome were employed to discover, if possible,
 with precision the remains or site of any ancient Temple
 dedicated to Mars, or Bellona, in order that he might be
 buried there if any such place could be found; but these
 researches proved too doubtful and unsatisfactory to be
 sufficiently depended upon: the *Roman Forum* was there-
 fore selected as the most appropriate place for his inter-
 ment, and his obsequies were performed there with mili-
 tary honours.

ward,

“ward, to cease to be the instruments of
 “monsters that abuse our valour, and our
 “courage.

“The soldier and the officer suffer the
 “most extreme misery for the want of their
 “pay, notwithstanding the means are great;
 “there are in the chest many millions, when
 “three alone would be sufficient to satisfy
 “our just claim. We demand that the
 “money be paid, *and that within the space of*
 “*twenty-four hours.* The accounts are al-
 “ready made out in each corps for the ordi-
 “nary pay, consequently the business can be
 “quickly expedited; and for that pay that
 “has run on from the month of May last
 “past, *we grant to you the term of forty-eight*
 “*hours.* We likewise insist, that the vari-
 “ous effects, stolen under different pretences,
 “from houses and churches belonging to
 “foreign powers with whom we are at peace,
 “be immediately replaced, and that all such
 “edifices

“ edifices be re-instated, in every respect, as
 “ they were before our arrival in Rome. In-
 “ dependent of our pay, we insist upon and
 “ demand vengeance for the rapine committed
 “ in Rome, by *dignified monsters, and corrupt*
 “ *administrators of devastation, who are night*
 “ *and day plunged in luxury and debauchery.*
 “ You, Citizen-general, have all the authority
 “ in your hands ; you can exercise it against
 “ the villains that, we again repeat, dishonour
 “ us ; and we tell you frankly, that in not
 “ repressing these excesses that now exist,
 “ and arresting the authors of those that have
 “ existed, we attach to you the dishonour
 “ that we threaten, since you must be re-
 “ garded as an accomplice of the crimes.
 “ However, we could wish to believe that
 “ you are innocent of them, and that your
 “ ultimate conduct may give us proof of it.
 “ That these principles, which we now pro-
 “ fess, may not be dishonoured, we shall
 “ send a copy of them to the Directory, to
 “ anticipate

“ anticipate any misrepresentation that might
 “ otherwise take place ; and have them in-
 “ serted in all the journals throughout the
 “ French republic, besides printing them in
 “ the two languages, and publicly posting
 “ them in Rome, to prove to the Roman
 “ people our innocence of the crimes that
 “ have been already committed.

“ Citizen-general, if you consider it of
 “ any consequence to have our esteem (that
 “ is to say, that of the army), you will ren-
 “ der to us justice, immediate, and com-
 “ plete*.

“ Health and respect.”

Underwritten by three pages of signatures.

The council continued sitting all night,
 and on the next day published the following
 address to the Romans.

* App. No. VII.

“ Yesterday

“ Yesterday we were obliged to make vi-
 “ gorous resolutions, as well to save our
 “ honour, as to punish the villains who have
 “ been willing to tarnish it; and it is our
 “ duty to convince you that it is not the
 “ army that has exercised in your city the
 “ rapine that has been committed, but only
 “ some individuals held in execration. In
 “ order, therefore, to fulfil these resolutions,
 “ we are determined to punish the culpable,
 “ who may be found guilty, by public testi-
 “ mony; therefore, we do here invite all
 “ such persons who have been wronged, to
 “ come immediately to the Pantheon, and
 “ declare what may have been given in silver,
 “ houshold furniture, effects, jewels, and
 “ horses *, with, or without receipts; and
 “ what

* The first requisition of horses for the service of the
 French, to be taken out of Rome only, was three thou-
 sand; and afterwards the demand was so often repeated,
 that some of the princes were obliged to make particular
 interest

“ what has been taken or extorted, in con-
 “ sequence of contributions. You ought to
 “ fear nothing by a declaration that has for
 “ its object the vengeance of a crime ; you
 “ have the protection of the army, which
 “ is of more consequence than a nest of
 “ thieves, that shall be punished as they have
 “ been heretofore. That which shall be de-
 “ manded, and legally attested, shall be re-
 “ stored. We will give to you liberty, but
 “ we will not that you shall be robbed and
 “ plundered *.

(Signed)

“ The Members of the General Office.”

To the justness of these accusations, the

interest to keep a pair for a carriage. This was notori-
 ously the case with Prince Barberini, who was celebrated
 for his breed of horses, and had, perhaps, one of the
 largest studs of any prince in Italy.

* App. No. VIII.

greatest

greatest part of Rome could but too sensibly bear testimony. In exculpation of the private soldiers, indeed, I think I may take upon myself to say, that more orderly troops never were in any country ; against them I never heard but of one complaint during their whole stay, and that was for disrespectful conduct to the picture of a Madonna in the street, which, I apprehend, was rather the effect of a wanton frolic, than of malignant contempt. Yet it may not be improper to observe, that while the officers were thus thundering their imprecations against the dishonour and injustice of accumulating this treasure, they expressed no repugnance to the receiving a part of it for their own services : as it would seem to be pretty clear the military chest could not have been very full, when they first brought the cap of liberty into the Ecclesiastical State, or the officers and soldiers would not have been for previous months in the extremest misery for the want of their pay.

pay *. It is also further to be remarked, that when these gentlemen had satisfied their own wants, there was no more talk of returning the stolen plate to the churches, or household furniture to the owners, or jewels and other effects to their former possessors : no thieves were punished, nor was the tarnished honour of the French name made to shine with brighter lustre than before.

* A prior of a dominican convent, with whom I was acquainted, conversing familiarly one day with a French officer, on the circumstances of the revolution ; the latter had the liberality and frankness to say, " We were distress-
 " ed for money, and we were obliged to come ; as for the
 " death of Duphot, it would have been of no consequence,
 " if there had not been other objects of greater importance
 " in view."

SECTION

SECTION VII.

The Insurrection of the Trasteverini.

IN addition to the grievance for the want of pay, the officers disapproved of the Directory having nominated General Massena to succeed Berthier in the command. They declared, in the most positive terms, that they would, on no condition, have him for their superior officer; and after a serious disturbance among themselves, Massena * thought it proper to withdraw. The ferment

* In less than three weeks this General again returned to resume the command of the army, and published on his arrival an address to the French soldiers, vindicating his honour, by attributing the prejudices entertained against him to the calumny of personal enemies, who had perfidiously traduced both his honour and his humanity; on one hand, by industriously circulating that he was degraded from his military rank, and on the other, that when
he

ferment that was in the French army, in consequence of these feuds, induced a handful of men, principally Trasteverini, to imagine that, by availing themselves of this dissension, they should be able to produce a counter-revolution.

Accordingly, on the 25th of February, a little before it was dark, while the French

he would again enter Rome it should be on heaps of dead bodies. He also called to their remembrance, that in Italy he had led them to victory 180 times, when they were not able to make one step on the military route without treading on the slain of the vanquished enemy. Notwithstanding so honourable an appeal to military glory, which was accompanied with professions of the warmest attachment and friendship for his brothers in arms, as he was pleased to style them, yet they treated his address with the greatest indignity, and even the common soldiers tore it from the walls wherever it was posted, with the most marked signs of disrespect. Thus finding the individual, as well as the general opinion, so decidedly against him, he quitted Rome in two or three days, and afterwards never thought it prudent to return.

officers were yet sitting in council, a few desperate men assembled together, armed with knives, pistols, and missile weapons, and made a successful attack on two or three guard-houses in Trastevere, seized the arms and ammunition, and, collecting in force, in proportion to their success, they took possession of the bridge called Ponte Sesto. These fortunate steps inspired with courage the well-wishers to the same cause, who lived in the neighbourhood of the Pantheon, and who commenced their operations by shooting the French soldiers in the streets, out of the windows of their own houses, whilst their friends were making a vigorous stand against a detachment of infantry on the bridge, who at last routed them by some cavalry that came up to their assistance. Afterwards the insurgents made another stand at the Porta Settimiana; where the French pushed on, charging with the bayonet, and soon made the Trasteverini retire in confusion.

fusion. These were the two only serious points of resistance. In the mean time the Campo Marzo, the Piazza, Navona, and all that part of the town in the neighbourhood of the general Council, was the scene of the utmost confusion and distress ; and where the French lost more men than in their regular encounter with the armed mob, as they often received mortal wounds in the dark, without suspecting the hand that gave the blow. What number of lives, on the whole, may have been lost, it would be difficult to conjecture, with any tolerable degree of accuracy ; but if an estimate could be made from the extremes of reports, the calculation, on both sides, would, perhaps, amount to about a hundred and fifty, or two hundred. It was said, that in Trastavere, in the midst of the crowd, there was seen a friar, on horse-back, with a crucifix in his hand, animating them to vindicate the honour of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary, against the machina-

tions of infidels. Whether this were true or not, I will not pretend to say, but this I think very clear, that neither priests nor others, possessed of the least judgment, could have been concerned in planning this foolish insurrection; whose consequences could not fail to be other than defeat and ruin. It is my opinion, that the insurrection arose simply out of the adventitious circumstances of the existing divisions between the French officers, and not from any previously-contrived and premeditated plan. But the most serious part of this ill-judged papal zeal was, that some of those who were routed and dispersed in Rome, and who had the fortune to escape, made the best of their way to Velletri, Castello, and Albano, where, as if desirous of revenge for their ill success, they spread a report, that a counter-revolution had taken place, and that there was not a Frenchman left alive in Rome; and thus excited the people to rise and massacre the few French troops

troops that they had amongst them, and follow the example which they were taught to believe had been already practised with success. But in the very beginning of the revolt, they were particularly unfortunate in their military tactics, affording one, amongst many other convincing proofs, of their want of a leader; for the inhabitants of Castello in particular, assembled all together on a plain, in a disorderly crowd, leaving the eminences to be possessed by the enemy, who, by this means, secured the advantageous posts for their infantry, and with a small detachment of cavalry below, placed the insurgents between two fires, and soon destroyed almost the whole of those unfortunate, misguided people.

After this melancholy event, the town of Castello, in common with Velletri and Albano, were permitted to be sacked by the

soldiers, and every thing was brought by them to Rome, and sold openly in different parts of the city; but the principal market was under the colonnade of St. Peter's, where I saw a large collection of very various effects to be disposed of, as horses, mules, asses, with all sorts of stable and household furniture, agricultural utensils, wearing apparel, &c.

The number of persons made prisoners, and put to death, after this insurrection, were not very considerable: of those taken in Rome, twenty-nine suffered, twenty-two of whom were shot the next morning in the Piazza del Popolo.

If ill-directed enthusiasm had been the most exceptionable part of the characters of these men, the general sentiment of the Roman people would doubtless have pitied their melancholy fate; but they had all, long before,

before, deserved exemplary punishment under the old government * ; therefore none regretted their loss, and few cared about the means.

* Such was the mild, or rather corrupt state of the Roman government, that during the late pontificate culprits were rarely ever punished with death for any crime ; hence the slightest offence between individuals was a sufficient plea to justify the perpetration of any atrocity, and each often became arbiter of his own wrong by the force of assassination. To such an excess was this arrived, that during twenty-two years of the late reign, not less than eighteen thousand persons were murdered in public and private quarrels, in the Ecclesiastical State alone, according to the bills of mortality in the governor's office, where from every district an annual return was used to be made.

It has been a common opinion, that it was the Pope's particular aversion to capital punishment that was the cause of this laxity in the administration of justice, but I have it from high authority, that he never saved any man from death who had been condemned by the law, and was himself so conscious of the defective state of this branch of jurisprudence, that a committee of able lawyers was nominated by him to take into consideration such amendments as might tend to eradicate private abuses, and facilitate the promotion of public justice. Unfortunately, however, from a variety of intervening causes, this reform was never carried into effect.

To prevent, in future, any insurrection amongst the Trasteverini, a law was immediately published, that if any fire-arms, swords, or cutting weapons of any description, were found in their possession, four-and-twenty hours after the notice given, they were to be sentenced to death, without hope of pardon.

On the same day was also published an edict * denouncing the punishment of death, together

EDICT.

* The safety of the Republic is so circumstanced, as to demand the greatest energy of the laws, and the utmost severity to enforce them.

Any person that may attempt to conspire and cabal against the free sovereignty of the Roman people, and against the authority constituted in its name, shall be considered as a traitor to the offended nation, shall be tried by a military process, and shall be inevitably punished with death, and confiscation of all his property.

Of such persons, are declared guilty, any who either with words or anonymous printing, or writing, or with secret meetings, or false notices, or in any other manner whatsoever,

together with confiscation of property, to any person to be discovered attempting to conspire, in word or deed, which, on the testimony of two witnesses, should be interpreted as having a tendency to revolutionary principles, or alienation of obedience from the constituted authority. And the same penalty was to be attached to any one who knew of the disaffection of another, without lodging information against him.

whatsoever, stirs up the mind of a citizen, to recal the ancient tyranny, or to revolt with word or deed against the Republic or its government.

Of such treason, any one shall be judged as an associate, although he may not be an accomplice, who knows of its existence, without instantly denouncing the author, and bringing him before the government of the Republic.

On the authority of any two testimonies worthy of credit, every traitor shall be found guilty, and an associate, if convicted on the circumstantial evidence of one only, shall be sentenced to extraordinary punishment.

Feb. 26, 1798.

App. No. IX.

PIERELLI,
Minister of Justice.

SECTION

SECTION VIII.

The Abolition of the Monasteries, and the Imprisonment of the Cardinals in the Convertite.

HITHERTO all the religious establishments had remained without having been molested ; but, on the 2d of March, a monastery in the Corso, called the Convertite, which was an institution similar to our Magdalen, where unfortunate women were provided for, was dissolved, in order to make room for the imprisonment of six cardinals*, as a place thought to be more appropriate for their penance and conversion.

From this time no other change took place, except in the abolition of the Eng-

* Cardinal Secretary Doria, the Cardinal Vicar Della Somaglia, Cardinal Borgia, Antonelli, Carendini, and Roverella.

lish,

lish, Scots, and Irish establishments, till the eleventh of May, when thirty-four other monasteries * were dissolved, and their respective incomes appropriated to the use of the government†. The institution of the

* Santa Prisca, S. Giorgio in Velabro, S. Nicola di Tolentino, S. Idelfonso, S. Maria di Monte Santo, S. Grisogono in Trastevere, S. Maria della Vittoria, S. Pangrazio, S. Anna alle Quattro Fontane, L'Ospizio a Carbo gnani, S. Maria in Carinis, L'Ospizio ad Ara Coeli, S. Bernardo alle Terme, S. Sabina all' Aventino, S. Clemente, S. Sisto, S. Maria in Monte Mario, S. Girolamo della Carità, Trinità de Monti, S. Maria della Luce, S. Giovanni a Porta Latina, S. Dorotea, S. Ephrem Siro, S. Bartolomeo all' Isola, S. Pietro in Montorio, S. Andrea a Monte Cavallo, S. Giuseppe alla Lungara, S. Balbina, S. Silvestro, S. Paolo alla Regola, S. Dionigio, S. Francesca Romana, S. Marta al Vaticano, S. Maria delle Fornaci.

† Although in Berthier's first proclamation, on the 10th of February, he pledged himself that the religion should remain untouched, yet, on the 15th of the same month, the head of the church was not only deposed, but deprived of exercising any function; the christian æra was laid aside, the Sunday abolished, and now, to make a final conclusion to the supremacy of military law over ecclesiastical affairs, in this proclamation to dissolve the

the Propaganda Fide*, underwent the same fate, with this difference, that the college was converted into a warehouse for con-

the monasteries, General S. Cyr declares that the laws will take no cognizance of religious vows, and dispenses the faculty of breaking them to such who are disposed to do so.

“The laws from this time no more recognise religious
“vows, nor hinder any one from abandoning the monastic
“life, and resuming their situations in society.”

“The religious, either men or women, that make use
“of the faculty resulting from the preceding article, are de-
“clared as eligible to succession, as if they had never made
“any vow.”

Article III, and IV, of General S. Cyr's proclamation to dissolve the monasteries.

* This magnificent institution was founded in the year 1622, by Gregory XV, and afterwards completed by Urbain VIII, for the express purpose of cultivating all languages, in order to educate students in the Christian religion, from every nation in the world, that they might be qualified to return as missionaries, to propagate the catholic faith, in their native countries. It was from this college that the English Government was furnished with the Chinese interpreters, who accompanied Lord Macartney in his late embassy to Peking.

fiscated

fiscated property, its types and printing presses sent into France, with the professors, students, and printers of the oriental languages, who were to accompany Buonaparte in his Egyptian expedition; and its revenue, instead of being given to the government, was assigned to the maintenance and support of the French academy in Rome.

In order to bring the princes and nobles into the same ridicule that had fallen upon the cardinals, they were obliged to serve as private soldiers, to guard and protect the liberties of the Republic from sedition and rebellion; but after their exulting superiority was sufficiently flattered* in a triumph particularly worthy

* The captain of the corps in which the Prince Colonna, the Duke di Montelibretto, and several other noblemen, were privates, was a man that sold tripe and dogs' meat, near the Fontana di Trevi. Of this instance I myself became particularly acquainted, as a friend of mine had the honour of being a corporal in the same corps.

a sovereign

a sovereign people, they began to turn their attention towards views of profit and pecuniary advantage, and made a law, that any individual might be exempted from personal duty, by paying into the military chest a sum bearing a proportion to his income; that is to say, those who possessed ten thousand crowns a year and upwards, to pay for each service ten crowns, which occurring every eight days, made nearly ten pounds a month; and those who possessed a revenue of five thousand crowns, to pay five crowns, and so in proportion, for every other inferior annual income*.

* ——— The tax is to be paid in the following manner:

By the possessors of an annual income of ten thousand crowns † and upwards, to pay for themselves and their sons, ten crowns for each service.

By those possessing an annual income of less than ten, but more than five thousand crowns, to pay for themselves and their sons, five crowns for each service.

By those possessing an income of less than five thousand crowns, but more than one thousand, one crown for each service.

Public

† A Roman crown is five shillings English.

Public Bankers to pay fix crowns for each service, for themselves and sons.

The Merchants and Traders who gave to the late Government an account of their capital, amounting to more than twenty thousand crowns, to pay for each service one crown.

The convents and monasteries, of both sexes, except the mendicant orders, to pay forty * bajocchi for each person belonging to or employed by the convent or monastery, without distinction of age.

By the Ecclesiastics, of whatever age, that enjoy an annual income of more than a thousand crowns, to pay ten crowns for each service.

By the Ecclesiastics, of whatever age, that enjoy an income of not less than five hundred crowns, five crowns for each service.

By the Ecclesiastics who have an income of less than five hundred crowns, but more than two hundred, one crown for each service.

By all others, whether Laity or Ecclesiastics, forty bajocchi for each service.

The payment must be made in effective current copper money.

April 24,
1798.

President of the Consulate,
G. DE MATTHÆIS.

For Bassal, Secretary to the Consulate,

App. No. X.

E. VISCONTI

* When the exchange was at par, this sum would be equal to twenty-two pence, but in general calculation, a bajoccho may be reckoned as a halfpenny.

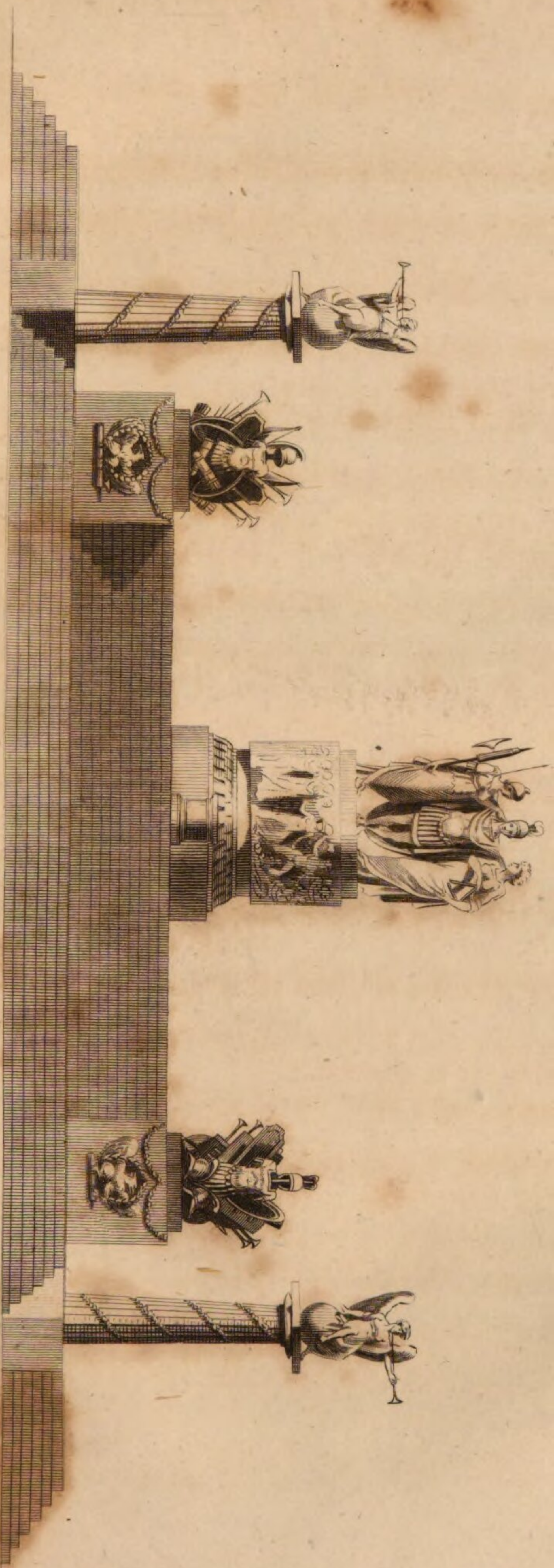
SECTION

SECTION IX.

The Federation.

THAT the regenerated Roman people might be constitutionally confirmed in their newly-acquired rights, a day was set apart solemnly to renounce their old government, and swear fidelity to the new. For the celebration of this solemnity, which took place on the 20th of March, an altar was erected, in the middle of the piazza of St. Peter's, with three statues upon it, representing the French, Cisalpine, and Roman republics. Behind the altar was a large tent, covered and decorated with silk of the Roman colours*, furmounted with a red cap,

* The national colours were black, red, and white, from their being supposed to have been the military colours of the



Camporesi Arch^t

*The Architectural elevation of the Altar raised in the Parish of St. Peter's
to celebrate the Federation.*

cap, to receive the deputies from the departments who had been summoned to assist. Before the altar was placed an open orchestra, filled with the same band that had before been employed to celebrate the funeral honours of Duphot. At the foot of the bridge of St. Angelo, in the piazza di Ponte, was erected a triumphal arch, upon the general design of that of Constantine, in the Campo Vacino, on the top of which was also placed three colossal figures, representing the three republics. As a substitute for bass-reliefs, it was painted in compartments in *chiara scura*, representing the most distinguished actions of Buonaparte in Italy. Before this arch was another orchestra.

the ancient Romans, though from some cause which I was never able to learn, the black, for a short time, was changed, by an edict*, to that colour which, amongst us, is commonly called pepper-and-salt.

The uniform of the Roman legion was white, faced with crimson.

* App. No. XXI.

The ceremony in the piazza began by the marching in of the Roman legion, which was drawn up close to the colonnade, forming a semicircular line; then came French infantry, and then cavalry, one regiment after another alternately, drawn up in separate detachments round the piazza. When all was thus in order, the consuls made their entrance, on foot, from the Vatican palace, where they had robed themselves, preceded by a company of national troops and a band of music; and if the weather had permitted, a procession of citizens, selected, and dressed in *gala*, for the occasion, from the age of five years to fifty, were to have walked two and two carrying olive branches; but an excessively heavy rain prevented this part of the ceremony.

Before the high altar, on which were placed the statues, there was another smaller one with fire upon it. Over this fire the consuls, stretching

stretching out their hands, swore eternal hatred to monarchies and fidelity to the republic; and at the conclusion one of them committed to the flames a scroll of paper he held in his hand, containing a representation of all the insignia of royalty, as a crown, a sceptre, a tiara, &c. after which the French troops fired a round of musketry, and at a signal given, the Roman legion raised their hats in the air upon the points of their bayonets, as a demonstration of attachment to the new government: but there was no shouting—no voluntary signs of approbation; nor do I believe that there ever was a shew, in which the people were intended to act so principal a part, where so decided a tacit disapprobation was given as on this occasion.

After the ceremony was concluded, the French officers, with the consuls and deputies from the departments, dined together in the papal palace on Monte Cavallo, and in the

evening gave a magnificent ball to the ex-nobles and others their partizans, which was numerously attended, yet with an exception to the houses Borghese*, Santacroce, Altomp, and Cesarini: I believe not one distinguished family was present from desire or inclination; but it was now no longer time to accumulate additional causes for oppression, and he who hoped to save a remnant of his property, avoided giving occasion for personal resentment. At night the dome of St. Peter's was illuminated, with the same splendor as was customary on the anniversary of St. Peter's day. This was the second time of its illumination since the arrival of the French, having been before displayed on the evening

* In this unfortunate house I do not mean to include the illustrious prince himself, whose exemplary character never knew an enemy, and whose splendid fortune was ever most liberally disposed of, to the honour of his country, and the benefit of his numerous dependants.

of the solemn Fête to honour the manes of Duphot, which, though not quite so opportune, was done to gratify the officers that were to leave Rome on the morrow.

The day after this federation, the French published the Roman constitution in form, which was only a repetition of the one given to the unfortunate Venetians, consisting of three hundred and seventy-two articles, and which I think unnecessary to transcribe, as it would only be giving what we have already had from time to time in translations made from their own.

The provisionary consuls, who were at first seven, were now reduced to five, to exercise the same functions as had been before prescribed to their office ; composing a directory, under the direction of the French General, as Commander-in-chief. “ Tutte le
 “ nomine, tutte le leggi, e tutti gli atti del
 H 3 “ governo

“ governo sono sottoposti alla sanzione de
 “ generale in capite dell’ armata Francese *.”

Besides this branch of legislative authority, there was a nomination of thirty-two senators, corresponding to the council of the ancients in France ; and seventy-two tribunes, called the representatives of the people ; who were employed in argument, and the discussion of questions, of equal importance to the welfare of their country with those which occupied the Rump parliament, in the commonwealth of Cromwell.

On the first of April, an order came from Paris to arrest les chefs du brigade of all the corps in Rome, who had revolted against Berthier, Massena, and others : and they were, in consequence of this order, commit-

* All nominations, all laws, and all acts of the government, must be approved and undersigned by the general-in-chief of the French army.

ted to the castle of St. Angelo. This measure created a great ferment amongst the troops, who were immediately beat to arms, and an harangue made to them by General Dallemagne, recommending subordination and implicit obedience to the commands of the Directory, shewing at the same time the importance of discipline, by calling to their minds the innumerable successes in the cause of liberty, which had been all achieved in consequence of their promptly obeying the commands of their superior officers. The foldiers answered by unanimously shouting “Vive la liberté!” “Vive la république!” “Vive la justice!” but in the same voice they as unanimously demanded, that that liberty of which they had been the defenders and supporters, through so many dangerous conflicts, should now be extended to their officers in prison ; and as this conduct left no doubt of their determination of having their demand complied with, the General thought

it most prudent to wave his authority, and the officers were accordingly liberated.

These troops being soon afterwards ordered to Civita Vecchia, embarked to join Buonaparte's expedition to the east; and the city of Rome was then garrisoned by Poles in the French service.

SECTION X.

*The Jacobin Club held in the Hall of the Duke
d'Altemp's Palace.*

IN order that the spirit of equality might be more extensively diffused, a constitutional democratic club was instituted, and held in the hall of the Duke d'Altemp's palace. Here the new-born sons of freedom harangued each other on the blessings of emancipation, talked loudly and boldly against all constituted authority, and even their own Consuls, when hardly invested with their robes, became the subjects of censure and abuse. The English were held as particularly odious, and a constant theme of imprecation; and this farce was so ridiculously carried on, that a twopenny subscription was set on foot to reduce what they were pleased to call the proud Carthage of the North.

If

If this foolish society had had no other object in view than spouting for each other's amusement, bowing to, and kissing a bust of Brutus which was placed before the rostrum (a ceremony constantly practised before the evening's debate), it would have been of little consequence to any but the idle, who preferred that mode of spending their time; but it had other objects of a very different tendency, more baneful, and more destructive to the peace and morals of society—that of intoxicating young minds with heterogeneous principles they could not understand, in order to supersede the first laws of nature in all the social duties; for there were not wanting men who knew how to direct the folly and enthusiasm of those who did not know how to direct themselves. Here they were taught that their duty to the Republic ought ever to be paramount to every other obligation; that the illustrious Brutus, whose bust they had before them, and whose patriotic virtue

and

and justice ought never to be lost sight of, furnished them with the strongest, and most heroic example of the subordination of the dearest ties of humanity to the public good ; and that, however dear parental affection might be, yet, when put in competition with the general welfare of society, there ought not to be a moment's hesitation which was to be preferred.

This sort of reasoning might, perhaps, have done no harm to the speculative closet metaphysician, who might have had neither father, nor mother, nor brother, nor sister, nor a chance of ever being thrown in the way to reduce his theory to practice ; but with a people who knew of no other ties but such as depended on their religion, and their natural feelings, without having been previously educated to discriminate how far the reason might be deluded by sophistry, or upon what causes the permanent good of society depended,

pended, it had the most direct tendency to generate the worst passions, and to annihilate the best.

Young men were thus initiated to lose all respect for their parents and relations, and even encouraged to lodge information against them, with the hopeful prospect of being considered as deserving well, of what they were pleased to denominate, the republic; and by thus weakening or destroying the bonds of affection, the way was made smooth and easy to the destruction of every thing, like what, in a state of civilization, is called character; doubtless, in order to prepare them the better to become the faithful agents of those whom they were thus educated to serve.

This system, allowing it proper time to have ripened and matured, would very probably have produced all that could have been expected

expected from it; some families, to my knowledge, had already felt the unhappy effects; and it may be easily imagined that it had made no inconsiderable progress, when at one of the sittings, a member had the confidence to recommend to his fellow citizens, in order, as he said, to establish the Republic upon a safe and permanent basis, to have recourse to the precedent of Carrier on the Loire, of sending away all the priests in vessels down the Tiber, and sinking them, and of putting to death all men, without discrimination, who were more than sixty years of age; alleging, that such men were ever found to be too strongly wedded to their prejudices, to embrace a new mode of thinking, and hence they became not only useless consumers of provisions, of which there was a scarcity for good and active citizens, but were at best tacit enemies of the revolution; and, that the latent and unavoidable influence of the Ecclesiastics in the education of the rising youth,

but

but too obviously would be prejudicial to the growth of patriotic virtue and republican principles.

This violent measure, however, was unanimously censured. The folly and madness of such a wild and extravagant proposition, at any other time subsequent to the days of Nero, might have been justly considered as the effect of wild hyperbole, or the last stage of insanity, if we had not too recently the experience, how far atrocity could be carried, by the *illustrious* name cited as worthy of imitation.

Nevertheless, the expediency of getting rid of the priests was soon afterwards taken into consideration by the constituted authority. An edict was issued for sending away all the foreign clergy, as well secular as regular, and to make the natives who were suffered to remain so responsible for the peaceable conduct

duct of the neighbourhood in which they lived, that if any riot took place, the priests were to be immediately arrested in that district, and tried for their lives, as the supposed authors of the insurrection *.

L A W.

* When in a commune there shall be any insurrection or armed mob, all the priests in that commune shall be arrested.

Any priest who shall be accused of having excited disturbance or insurrection, or of having taken part, such shall be brought before the council of war, and if convicted, shall be condemned to death.

The aforesaid priests, although they may not be convicted of having excited insurrection or riot, yet if they cannot prove that they have exerted themselves to prevent such disturbance by persuasion or instruction, they shall be retained in prison as hostages, at the discretion of the General-in-chief.

If, on the other hand, they can prove that they have exerted themselves with zeal to prevent such tumult or insurrection, they shall be instantly set at liberty and restored to their functions.

General of Division,

App. No. XI.

JOUVION ST. CYR.

By

By this means the clergy were rendered odious, and their personal safety extremely insecure, as their lives might justly be considered as put into the hands, and at the mercy, of the most depraved and abandoned of the lowest class; for at the moment of disturbance, which it was neither in the power of the priest to foresee or to prevent, he was immediately liable to become the victim of any wretch, who to save his own life, should declare that he was stimulated by his confessor.

So that, by public authority, religion, on the one hand, became disrespected, and the professors of it made infamous; and by a tolerated, if not an authorised, jacobin education, on the other, all social virtue was considered as prejudicial to the interest of the state, and at best a derogatory weakness unworthy the dignity of a true republican.

SECTION

SECTION XI.

Alteration of the Dress and Manners of the Romans, after the Change in their Government.

AS soon as the public squares of Rome began to be adorned with trees of liberty, so soon was there a decided difference in the air, manners, and deportment of the people. The dress of the abbé was immediately laid aside by command, except by such as were ecclesiastics, and succeeded by another black coat, but with the addition of scarlet cape and cuffs, a large military hat, with a cockade in it of the national colours; and the stiff round curl was converted into a queue. But those who looked forward to promotion, re-

I

black

black coat trimmed with scarlet, by wearing their hair without powder, cut round, and ornamented with an infinity of small curls, said to be after the manner of Brutus. On the head was worn a cap of liberty, richly and elegantly embroidered, and sometimes bearing in the front this motto, in gold letters, LIBERTA' O MORTE; and in order to give the face a becoming fierceness, the beard upon the upper lip was permitted to grow, and the side whiskers to extend towards the corners of the mouth: this, with the addition of a leather belt fastened round the middle, to which was suspended a heavy sword that trailed upon the ground, made up the complete dress of a modern Roman republican.

The ladies wore plumes of feathers of the national colours on their heads, either in their hair, or in caps of liberty, and dressed themselves more or less in flesh-coloured silk,
maglia,

maglia, in proportion to their sense of delicacy or decorum.

The French themselves appeared to be in nothing different from what they were under their old government. There was the same gaiety, the same fondness for splendor and show. The clothes of the superior officers were expensively gilded and embroidered; and the carriages of the Cardinals and Princes that they condescended to use, seemed only as appendages to republican magnificence.

Respecting their deportment, as individuals, it must be acknowledged, that they generally behaved with the greatest attention and politeness: but as amongst many officers, of whom doubtless some were raised to their preferment from situations not favourable to elegance of manners, so there were not wanting examples to disgrace their military rank.

Those quartered in the palace Massimi and Villa Negroni, merit the highest censure for their unjustifiable conduct *.

It was not till some months after the ingress of the French, that the Directory sent an order to Rome, that the officers should support themselves at their own expence, who had, till then, been extravagantly entertained by the proprietors of the respective houses in which they were lodged; but fire and candle were still to be found them, in addition to their quarters. At this time, wood was not to be obtained for money †, and
 fortunately

* I particularize these two, because they happened to come more immediately within my own knowledge.

† The labourers, who had always been employed in cutting wood, were Neapolitans; and when the French entered the Roman state they withdrew, fearing lest they might be detained by force, or pressed into another service, or not paid for their labour if they continued to follow
 their

fortunately enough, the climate and season began to make this want less necessary than it had been ; however, these gentlemen would not suffer themselves to feel any inconvenience ; and to add to that, which they had been the cause of, they malevolently cut up the chairs and tables with their swords for

their accustomed occupation. In consequence of which a proclamation was published to quiet those fears.

“ The Roman Consuls having heard the report respecting the Committee of Subsistance, relative to the colliers and wood-cutters, and other Neapolitan labourers, who have abandoned their occupations from fear of not being able to return home after having finished their work, or of being paid in money of their country ; it is decreed :

“ That all the labourers, subjects of the King of Naples, occupied in the above employments, shall have full and entire liberty to return home whenever they please ; and to such effect, necessary passports shall be granted by the constituted authority ; and they shall be punctually paid for their work, in the manner and in the money as they may have previously agreed.

“ By order of the Roman Consuls,

“ Secretary-general, BASSAL.”

App. No. XII.

fuel, and put the wax-candles on the hearth to melt before the fire, that they might have a pretext sooner to call for others. On the other hand, the Chef-du-brigade, who was quartered at the palace of Prince Braschi, deserves the highest praise for his humanity, politeness, and attention to the unfortunate princess, who was indebted to him for her life, and also for the preservation of what little private property was saved from the hands of rapacious commissaries, and edicts of confiscation.

SECTION

SECTION XII.

The Cause of the Destruction of Public Credit.

ONE of the causes of the easy subversion of the late government, was the enormous increase of paper currency, and the deficiency of any kind of specie to answer the public demand. The national debt had exceeded a hundred and five millions *, and from the peace of Tolentino no money, except copper,

* Something more than twenty-six millions sterling.

This national debt commenced about the middle of the present century.

The annual revenue of the Ecclesiastical Government, derived from its territorial possessions—and in latter times small were the contributions of foreign states—amounted to about six hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. This revenue was produced almost wholly from duties on articles of consumption, as salt, wine, corn, cattle, and provisions of every kind ; but imposed with a very sparing hand.

was in common circulation ; to obtain which, an agio was oftentimes given of twenty, five-and-twenty, and even thirty per cent. When the French entered Rome, they immediately took possession of the bank, in order to remedy this evil, and after having stamped some millions of paper for their own private use, the Commander-in-chief, to ingratiate himself with the people, issued a decree * to
destroy

* The General-in-chief being convinced, that the paper-money is the source of much public calamity ; that the principal weight upon the people, and upon their subsistence, which it is extremely urgent immediately to remedy, is the abuse the late government of Rome has made of the cedole.

It is therefore ordered, from the date hereof, that the making all cedole shall cease, and that all those that are already in circulation shall be ascertained.

That the presses, stamps, and types, that have served for the fabrication of cedole, shall be broken to pieces, and publicly thrown into the Tiber.

That all the paper prepared, and cedole recalled, and cancelled, shall be immediately committed to the flames.

That government lands to the amount of four millions of crowns, and ecclesiastical lands to the amount of six
millions,

destroy all the presses, types, stamps, &c. which were necessary for making *cedole*. With these bank-notes, privately, and surreptitiously made, they paid the Romans for cattle, corn, and whatever else they stood in need of; and thus kept their promise of sacredly protecting the property of individuals!

This augmented circulation, and the daily increasing scarcity of specie, from constant and repeated contributions, exacted in Spanish dollars, so reduced the value of the paper currency, that in less than a month it

millions, be instantly exposed to sale by public auction, for the buyer to pay four-fifths of his purchase money in *cedole*, and the other fifth in gold or silver.

Measures equally efficacious shall be immediately taken to call in the plated, and base copper-money.

The minister of finance is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

App. No. XIII.

ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

was

was at a discount, of from four to five hundred per cent. The evil, as may be easily imagined, became of the most serious consequence ; for the government was now so reduced as to have no other medium of circulation, and that credit which before had its basis on the faith of public decrees for the disposing of monastic lands to liquidate the debt, was now every day growing more and more weak ; it was therefore found important immediately to devise some expedient, if possible, to support the paper-money ; and the means adopted to that end would seem almost as extraordinary as the evils they were intended to remedy. For after the Consuls had maturely deliberated on the subject, they issued an edict * to reduce

at

* The enormous mass of public debt contracted by the past ambitious, weak, and tyrannical government, having produced the most terrible effects, with regard to commerce and public economy ; the representatives of the Republic

at once, without any equivalent, all cedole to one-fourth of their nominal value ; at the same

public have occupied themselves from the first moment, until now, to devise the most secure, the most just, and the most efficacious means to impede its progress. It is, therefore, that the Consuls, after such profound and mature consideration, and after the most exact calculations, decree :

That all previous laws respecting cedole be abolished.

That all cedole, of whatever sum they may be, shall lose three-fourths of their nominal value from this day ; i. e. a cedola of a hundred crowns shall be current only for twenty-five crowns, and in the same proportion all others of greater or less value.

All debts contracted as far back as two years from the present time, without there may have been a particular agreement to the contrary to pay in gold or silver, all money deposited in banks, or elsewhere, shall also be paid in cedole, with a diminution of one-half of their nominal value. Credits due, and money deposited, of only one year's standing, shall be paid in cedole according to their nominal value, without any deduction.

That all debts posterior to this law, as those anterior to the two last years, shall be paid in cedole, with a reduction of three-fourths of their nominal value.

In three days shall be established an administration of national and ecclesiastical property, to which will also be added, the property derived from suppressions. Every proprietor

same time obliging all tradesmen, and others,
to receive such debts as might be owing to
them,

proprietor of cedole will have a right to make known to this administration the particular property he is desirous of acquiring, and the administration shall be obliged, at his request, to give an estimate of the same, in the term of twenty days, and in the following month will be established a sale by auction, of which the public will have previous notice : giving a preference to him who shall make the first offer, where two or more persons bid the same. By public sale also, will be sold the government land *enfiteutici* *, and the patrimony of the ex-jesuits, however, giving always the preference to the present holders of such lands, if a greater price be not offered by others ; and where such property is disposed of to other purchasers, the late incumbent may rest assured that he shall be fully indemnified for any expences that may have been laid out for the improvement of the premises.

All cedole that shall be given in payment for the purchase of the abovesaid property, shall be publicly burnt, proclaiming the quantity derived from such sale.

From the day of the publication of this law, the administrators of the national treasury will not have power to

* Lands under particular tenure, which in this instance were held by grants from the Sovereign, subject to certain stipulated rents ; and as these government estates were often very partially bestowed, and rarely ever productive of their full value, the Republic were willing to put them up to public auction, to ascertain their real worth.

them, contracted within one year of the publication of the decree, in cedole, at the *full value*,
as

create other cedole, without an express law of the whole nation, truly and faithfully represented.

The national treasury shall not receive any more money, as a bank, to place to the account of individuals.

The copper, four and two *bajocchi* pieces, after fifteen days from the date of the present decree, shall lose one-fourth of their nominal value, and after other fifteen days, shall lose the half of their present currency.

The plated-money shall continue to diminish in its nominal value, in the same gradation and time as prescribed by the law of the 28th of November, 1797, of the past government.

Payments agreed upon in the aforesaid copper or plated-money, which may have been since reduced, shall be fulfilled according to the currency of the time, in which the contract was made.

The interest of money in the funds of the *Luoghi di Monte*, now due, shall be paid with cedole, not reduced, but according to their original nominal value. From this day, hereafter, the interest will be reduced one and a half per cent, and in future will be paid in cedole, at their reduced currency, i. e. a fourth of their nominal value. The interest of the *Luoghi di Monti*, which is in favour of the banks of the Pietà, and S. Spirito, will never more be paid, and the credit shall be null and void. Respecting government debts

as originally issued from the bank. And all persons who had any money in the public funds to receive their interest in paper, valuing it at its original currency, and not according to the reduced price.

A few hours previous to the publication of this violent edict, in order to put the people into good humour, and to fortify their minds against that reverse of fortune which was awaiting them, a public decree * was
issued

debts bearing interest, the payment of such interest remains suspended, till further consideration.

The execution of the present edict is committed to the Minister of Finance.

Signed by the Consuls, and approved by the
General-in-chief,

March 14, 1798.

MASSENA.

App. No. XIV.

* The calamities to which the past Government has tyrannically reduced this city and the whole nation, stimulates its representatives to procure to the Roman people, so well deserving of their recovered liberty, every possible assistance; yet, dear as they have their interest at heart, they cannot, for the present, grant other relief, than in the following articles; it is therefore decreed:

That

issued to annul all the custom-house duties upon wine and provisions of every sort imported into Rome, and to reduce the price of oil and soap ; but this proved a very temporary gratification, since it lasted only a few days ; and as in that short time, neither oil or soap were to be obtained for any

That the price of oil shall be reduced from thirty-six to twenty-eight bajocchi the *Bocale* *.

That soap shall be reduced to five bajocchi per lb.

That all customs of the Piazza Novona, and on wine brought to the Ripa Grande, shall be abolished.

The prices of all other kinds of provision must, for the present, remain as regulated by the late Government, and be rigorously attended to : the present Governors being determined to extirpate every abuse of tolerance and negligence, which marked the character of the past despots.

The municipality of Rome, is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Undersigned by the Consuls, and

approved of by the General-in-chief,

App. No. XV.

MASSENA.

* A Roman measure of two quarts, English. The average price of oil in more favourable times, might be estimated at about three-pence a pint, and soap always bore the proportion per lb. of one-half to the price of a *folietta* or pint of oil. The pound, in Rome, is 12 ounces, and, I believe, it is never more in any part of Italy.

money,

money, it was of little consequence at what price they were fixed by the government.

The ferment created by the cedola act was so violent and tumultuous, that the Consuls, under whose names it was published, did not think it prudent to quit their council-chamber in Monte Citoria, where they were assembled, during the whole of the succeeding night, lest they might meet with some accident in their way home ; and the symptoms of the perturbed state of the public mind were of so alarming a nature, that the General-in-chief sent an order that this same edict, which the day before had been published by his sanction and authority, should instantly be recalled *.

Notwithstanding

** To the Citizens, Consuls of the Roman Republic.*

Citizens Consuls,

The Edict relative to the cedole demands the most instant repeal ; immediately, therefore, let it be recalled, in order that with more mature consideration, you take such
other

Notwithstanding the late decree was abrogated, and subsequent laws, proclamations, and edicts, issued to recommend the good citizens to take the paper-money, as before, upon the faith and responsibility of men who knew so well how to protect their true interests, and to defend their rights, by anathemas thundered against the past despotic, tyrannical, weak, and fraudulent government, yet the paper unavoidably shrunk into irrecoverable disgrace; and from that period may be dated the total destruction of the public credit.

other measures as existing circumstances require. Let it be done so that the revoke may have effect this night, and be published in the morning.

Health and fraternity.

MASSENA.

The Consuls decree that the above letter be executed immediately.

App. No. XVI.

K

SECTION

SECTION XIII.

Confiscations and Contributions.

THE principal confiscations that took place were of the property of the Pope, and his two nephews, Prince and Cardinal Braschi, Cardinals York and Albani, and the Prince Albani.

To enquire why the property of these noblemen should have been claimed by the French nation, even if justly forfeited, would, I trust, from what has been already said, be quite unnecessary, though had words and actions at all corresponded, it might have been reasonably supposed, that at least what had belonged to the Pope and his nephews, which was declared by the French to have been unjustly obtained from the people, should have been restored to them again, and

more

more especially at a time when there was the greatest national distress for the want of resources ; but as the law of authority, and not justice, prevailed, all their real as well as personal estates were sold and disposed of for the benefit of the plunderers, and the constituted authority at Paris, which authorised the proceedings. The property of the other noblemen, who either withdrew themselves, or were absent, and did not choose to return when the government was subverted, shared the same fate. But from my interest for the fine arts, as well from natural attachment as professional education, I cannot help feeling the most sensible regret for the destruction of the Villa Albani ; a villa, that either for situation or for elegance, for the erudition of antiquity, or for the exquisite works of art it contained, I believe was generally confessed to have been unrivalled in the world. This palace, which is not yet razed to the ground, nor its villa made an absolute heath, now re-

mains a melancholy monument of the Vandalism of the eighteenth century. Every statue, every bust, every column, every chimney-piece, every piece of marble that served for ornament or use, was torn from its situation, and was either sent to Paris, or became the perquisite of certain agents employed by the Directory to see that there might be nothing wanting to the entire completion of its ruin: even the shrubs in the garden were rooted up, and sold. Surely to have executed the whole of this work, must have either required the most depraved contempt of every cultivated feeling of the human mind, or an insensible barbarity, such as I will venture to say, is not impressed upon the senses by all the present mouldering vestiges of ancient Roman magnificence.

I shall here say a word or two about contributions, and forced loans; but to attempt a detail would be extremely difficult, if not altogether

altogether impracticable, as the acts for raising money were not published openly, as other decrees, but sent privately to the houses of individuals, and the demand made in proportion to the supposed faculty of the householder, the exigency of the state, or the wants of the individual who had the honour of bearing the order: I shall therefore only make mention of such as fell immediately under my own notice.

After several begging petitions*, published
under

DECREE.

* The Consuls decree, that the minister of the interior shall issue a proclamation to all wealthy citizens of the city of Rome, in order that each family may assist in giving equally to the requisition necessary for the exigency of the French army, as also for a quantity of stockings and hats, equally wanting for the same service.

For which purpose a voluntary subscription is opened in every district, to be received by a commissary already nominated, chosen from amongst the clergy.

If the voluntary subscription should not be sufficiently productive for the necessities of the army, the same minister is charged to make his report to the consulate, in

the forms of decrees and proclamations, to rouse in the people a spirit of republican

order that an imposition may be laid upon each citizen, in nature and proportion to his ability.

The minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

March 1, 1798.

BASSAL.

App. No. XVII.

PROCLAMATION.

The emptiness of the public exchequer, the ruin and dissipation of the national funds, trist inheritance of the rapacious or imbecile administration of the past government, forces the provisional governors of the Republic, in employments and duties so reciprocally united for its benefit, to have recourse to private fortunes for some succour, to meet the enormous weight of the public expence. The good citizens will gladly submit to some sacrifice, which, the more voluntary it be made, will shew the more patriotism, and, at the same time, save no inconsiderable expence to the treasury, which must be otherwise supplied by exaction. Quickly, therefore, O citizens! bring relief abundantly, to provide for the present urgency, to clothe those valiant soldiers, who for you have spent themselves with fatigue, and spilt their blood. Shew, in a generous and free subscription, that the government cannot deceive itself, when it reposes on patriotism, on generosity, on Republicanism.

App. XVIII.

ENNIO VISCONTI.
generosity,

generosity, to supply the necessities of the French army, the General-in-chief was at last obliged to have recourse to the compulsory measure of imposing a tax of three per cent upon the full value of every man's estate, throughout the whole territory of the Roman republic, and of granting to the Consuls an illimited authority of taxing the possessors of money *.

From

PROCLAMATION.

* The General-in-chief of the French troops in Rome, considering that the fundamental basis of a wise administration of public finance, is order and economy :

Considering that the new government of the Republic finds itself without any resource to provide for the public expences, and if ordinary means are sufficient for ordinary expences, means prompt and extraordinary are necessary for expences urgent and extraordinary, the following laws are therefore decreed :

To provide for the extraordinary expences, an *extraordinary imposition* shall be made upon the value of all *established property*, throughout the whole territory of the Roman Republic.

This imposition shall be *three per cent upon such property*, if belonging to individuals ; and *five per cent*, if appertaining to *religious houses, benefices, or ecclesiastical establishments*

From this moment all private property, that before had been made *sacred and inviolable*, was, under another form of words, openly and without reserve, given up to the mercy and discretion of arbitrary and despotic power; and within a fortnight after this law was published, a tradesman whom I knew in the Corso, had actually paid, at three separate demands, three thousand five hundred crowns.

Mr. Volpato, the celebrated engraver,

of any kind whatsoever; and this tax may be paid in *current cédole*.

Town houses, and houses of summer residence in the country, are equally subject to this imposition as land, or any other productive property.

The Consuls are authorized and impowered to *compel rich individuals immediately to lend their money*, to satisfy the urgency of existing circumstances, and to reimburse the same, they are authorised to make other impositions, as established by the present law.

March 30, 1798.

General ST. CYR.

App. No. XIX.

told

told me, just before I left Rome, that he had had a third demand made upon him, for no less a sum than twelve thousand crowns, to be paid in forty-eight hours ; and though an artist whose whole fortune had been acquired by his talents, yet upon application to the Commander-in-chief for redress, he had the mortification not to be attended to, as the General told him he did not interfere in matters of that kind. Yet this same officer, but a very short time afterwards, waited upon the Consuls, to enquire of them by what authority they had made a requisition * of silver

ORDER OF THE CONSULATE.

* The Consuls considering on one part the *extreme* urgency of the Republic, and evil effects of its distress, suffering procrastination, and on the other counting upon the civism and republican zeal of the citizens, order :

That all the inhabitants of the commune of Rome give, by the title of forced loan, the half of their silver knives, and forks, and spoons.

All those who do not comply with this order in the space of three days, shall be subject to a double loan under a military execution.

The

silver forks and spoons without his sanction and approbation; and upon not receiving what he deemed a satisfactory answer, he laid the point of his sword on the chests that contained them, and confiscated the whole, as he said, for, and in the name of, the French Republic.

The aforesaid knives, and forks, and spoons, shall be received at the banks of the Monte di Pietà and S. Spirito, and at the houses of the Convertite and Gesù.

The citizens who are instructed to receive the same, are ordered to give to each person a receipt of the weight and value of his effects, estimated in Spanish dollars.

The Consulate authorizes all the Questors of the national treasury, to reserve such receipts for their nominal value as sterling money.

Those who are not disposed to take such notes, may in the term of two months receive an equivalent either in copper or current cedole, according to the value of the day.

The minister of finance is charged with the execution of this order.

President of the consulate,

DE MATTHÆIS.

For the secretary of the consulate,

E. VISCONTI.

App. No. XX.

Artists

Artists of every country and description, although their nations might be at war with France, received, in the most flattering terms, repeated assurances of protection ; but whilst this fair prospect was held out for the encouragement of genius, unhappily the man was condemned to starve ; for the rigorous law of confiscation found its way into the artist's study, and seized whatever was executed, that by the most forced interpretation could be considered as belonging to an enemy of the Republic ; and as the chief employment of a foreign painter, sculptor, or architect, was from the patronage of his own country, the works that were already finished, in his possession, were seized as lawful prize, although the artist himself had never been paid by the party from whom he received the commission. Hence he was not only at once deprived of his own property, but the means by which, in future, he was to live. This was particularly the case with respect to
considerable

considerable works belonging to an English peer, and also to a Roman prince who had been exiled by order of the Commander-in-chief.

An eminent painter, whom I had the honour of being known to in Rome, was waited upon by an agent of Commissary Haller, soon after the arrival of the French, apparently for no other purpose than to pay her compliments upon her distinguished abilities ; but in looking over her works, he took the liberty, with great politeness, of asking “to whom may this beautiful picture belong?” and “to whom that?” and “whose charming portrait is this?” &c.; then, after paying an infinity of compliments, took his leave.

In about a week's time the same gentleman returned, as full of expressions of praise and admiration as before, but distressed at
being

being the agent of business that was equally unpleasant for him to execute, as it was for others to comply with, but the laws of the Republic, which he had the honour to serve, imposed upon him the task of putting seals upon all works of art that belonged to private individuals, with whose nation the Republic was at war; therefore, those portraits of English gentlemen, and other pictures under similar circumstances in her possession, could not be exempted from confiscation.

This unexpected machiavelism made an impression not very favourable either to his honour or his honesty; but to remove every cause of embarrassment, which it was not difficult for him to perceive he had occasioned, he completed his own character, by proposing himself, as a friend, to stand between his employers and the duties

duties of his office, and openly recommended the lady to pay eighty sequins*, for which he would be responsible that she should be put to no further inconvenience. With this advice it was thought most prudent to comply, and the money was paid.

This one example, I trust, may serve for any number that might be given of a similar kind.

In this, and many other instances, the dread of confiscation was held out to obtain money; and, on the contrary, in other cases, where any thing of particular value became desirable, subsidies and forced loans were levied, and the object in request taken in lieu of the contribution: yet individuals were still told that private property was sacred,

* Forty pounds sterling.

and

and that all the laws were the emanations of a free and independent people *.

* There was, however, another mode of obtaining property, which, although more ambiguous, yet, in its consequences, not less certain.—

As soon as Rome was taken possession of by the French, their generals and commissaries were quartered in the palaces of the princes and nobility, where their taste and politeness never failed them to admire the costly and elegant decorations of their apartments; which admiration was sometimes followed by desire of possession; and whenever that was the case, it was always thought most politic in the owner to gratify the inclination of his guest, rather than to hazard the result of disappointment: hence many of the princes sold privately their most precious effects for very inconsiderable sums. It is to such a co-operation of circumstances that this country is now in possession of the two Altieri Clauds, which were sold whilst I was in Rome to an Englishman for the trifling consideration of *five hundred* pounds sterling, and since their arrival have been disposed of, for seven thousand! Though I feel a satisfaction from these pictures being safe in this kingdom, from whence it is not likely they will ever be removed, yet it is to be lamented that the Prince Altieri, for whose ancestors they were painted, and who, till now, had resisted all price as any equivalent for them, should, from any exigency, be obliged to make such a sacrifice for so inadequate a compensation.

When,

When, after repeated forced loans, money became so extremely scarce, that it was almost impracticable to collect any considerable sum, the shopkeepers of different denominations were ordered to give their contributions in the articles in which they dealt; and by these means, after no more gold and silver could be had, they obtained its worth, which was exported to a foreign market for sale: and not even contented with this last resource, they compelled Bufalini, the treasurer, to buy up copper-money, over and above what they had already seized upon in the mint, in order to complete the ballasting of the ships that were laden with the spoils of Rome.

As a means of repairing these distresses, assignats were issued as low as a penny English, and an edict published to call in the copper kitchen furniture of individuals, to mix with bronze, in order to make some
money

money for circulation; and, on the twentieth of May, a beginning was made, by melting down a colossal bronze statue of Pope Corsini, that was in the Conservator's palace. It was then also in contemplation to melt down several others in St. Peter's; and a consultation was actually held, to know whether the high altar, with its twisted columns, that so magnificently dignify St. Peter's shrine, could be better appropriated than to make a base currency, ultimately to satisfy the insatiable cravings of rapacious Commissaries!

SECTION XIV.

*The Dignity of the Consuls, with some Remarks
upon their Conduct.*

TO recount minutely the infinite and monstrous contradictions that were perpetually issued, in the form of declarations and decrees, by all persons possessing authority, would be tedious, and, perhaps, unnecessary. These absurdities may be well imagined by any one, who figures to himself men raised into power, possessing all the follies and vices of a previously bad education, with the passions alive to every sense of gratification, and now stimulated to excess, by supposing themselves in possession of the full and entire means of putting in practice

all

all the chimeras of dilated arrogance, enthusiasm, and imbecility.

The Consuls commenced their establishments in the papal palace, on Monte Cavallo, with the guards, the expence, and the magnificence of sovereign princes, although, as I have before observed, the state was reduced to penury and distress.

Their boxes in the theatres were so splendidly ornamented with gold and silver embroidery, at a time when there was neither gold or silver to be seen any where else, that the public mind revolted at the grossness of the impropriety, and obliged them to reduce those insignia of aristocratic grandeur, to the more humble appearance of republican simplicity; and such was the contradiction of these great rulers, that at the same time that they decked out freedom

with all the gaudy trappings of a mountebank, they issued a proclamation to tell the people that such vanity in others was an injury to God, and opprobrious to humanity*.

As

* “The sovereign people of Rome have already thrown down some of the arms of the abolished government, but justice and order wills, that these ensigns of slavery be, as soon as possible, exterminated with more system by their respective owners.

“After these insignia of slavery are destroyed, every mark and distinction of aristocracy must also be annihilated; as, the ensigns of the equestrian order and the gold key: and in address, whether in writing or speaking, every title of nobility or distinction which are directly inimical to equality, and also the use of livery and lace, must be laid aside, being injurious in the sight of God, and an opprobrium to humanity.”

N. CORONA, *Pref.*

MARTELLI, *Sec.*

Soon after the above decree, an express edict† was published by the Consuls to compel all persons, within the term of eight days, to destroy their armorial bearings, whether executed in painting or sculpture, with exception only to such as belonged to foreign ministers: but before the expiration of that time, the following

† App. No. XXI.

proclamation

As the city of Rome, by this time, became plentifully planted with trees of liberty, and the princes and nobility brought down, not only to rank with the lowest orders, but to obey them, it might seem, in rational theory, that the time was now come

proclamation was issued to suspend its further execution :—

“ The minister of the police, in the name of the Consulate, makes known to the citizens masons and public inspectors employed in destroying and superintending the destruction of the arms of marble and travertine attached to public buildings, as well in Rome as in every part of the territory of the Republic, that they must suspend their work, as the Consuls propose making them decent ornaments, by converting them into the arms of the Roman republic.

“ Health and fraternity.

“ NICOLA CORONA, *Sec.*”

App. No. XXII.

The manner of converting these arms, was, by making the keys of St. Peter into Roman fasces, of which the wards, with little accommodation, made the axes, and the tiara, by striking off the crowns and adding a little drapery to the top, at once made a cap of liberty; the shield was effaced, and a model of a female statue supplied the place of the armorial bearing.

for the people to reap the advantage of their pre-eminent authority ; but whatever notions might have been entertained upon this subject, their liberators had no such intention. It was one object to flatter the short-sighted vanity of a few, but it was another of much greater consequence, to make the equality, in fact, correspond to its appearance, by taking away all the wealth from those who had any thing to lose, and reducing them by necessity to absolute poverty. The wealth thus taken away, was not given to the poor, to meliorate *their* condition, nor was it deposited in the national treasury for the common benefit of the public, but sent out of the state to enrich the plunderers, their families, and their adherents, in a foreign country. The labouring class, therefore, instead of being made rich by their superiors becoming poor, unavoidably were reduced to beggary ; since those by whom they were accustomed to be employed, were

now

now brought almost to want the means of subsistence for themselves.

Thus the apparent and real situation of this sovereign people, would seem to have been ingeniously contrived to bear the same reference to each other, as the gold, of which they had been robbed, bore to the assignats that they had been obliged to receive for its value. Unhappy people, doomed to be companions in slavery with the unfortunate Cisalpines, and more unfortunate Swiss !

SECTION XV.

*A summary View of the Conduct of the French
in Rome.*

IT was when the French were at the gates of Rome, that I myself looked with anxious, though clouded, expectation, for the realizing those theories of republican virtue, that had sometimes served to amuse the speculations of a leisure hour. The opening of the scene was highly favourable to the most flattering hope, both of liberality and justice. In one and the same day all right of conquest was relinquished, and Rome declared a free and independent government: to exercise whose functions, the honestest, the ablest, and the best men that could be chosen out of that party were selected. This was even conso-
latory to the enemies of the revolution, but it was of short duration; for the men that
were

were made ostensible to the Roman people as provisionary governors, soon found that their power was hardly even the shadow of authority. They were made use of only to shew where, and in what consisted the little remaining wealth of the state, and politely compelled to give their assent, that this little might be taken from it: they had also the privilege of issuing edicts; which privilege they were compelled to exercise, for oppressing the people beyond all example, of even the greatest despotism of ancient times; and were thus made obnoxious, without even deriving any profit from the plunder that was exacted under their names. Hence, as might be easily expected, those who felt the least regard for their own personal characters soon withdrew themselves, or, by making opposition to such measures, were compelled by others to retire.

The vacancies produced were then filled
up

up by men of unscrutinized characters, who in this opportunity boldly stepped forward to recommend themselves, through the interest of their money, or other collateral means, and were nominated, as those means seemed to bear a proportion to their pretensions.

This mode of electing men into office had many advantages. The individuals who had the power of disposing of such places became enriched, their orders were not likely to be disobeyed or reluctantly complied with, and as these agents were to have their percentage, so they would be likely to take good care that their masters should have no reason to complain of any deficiency in the military chest.

When this was done, and Generals and Commissaries had glutted themselves with wealth, quarrelled about a *just* division of the spoil, mutinied, and dispersed; other unpaid,
unclothed,

unclothed, unprovisioned armies from the north, with new appointments, succeeded; and when at length, even by these *constitutional* means, nothing more was to be obtained, and artifice had exhausted every resource, the mask was put under the feet that had been long held in the hand: liberty was declared dangerous to the safety of the Republic, the constituted authority incapable of managing the affairs of the state, and military law the only rational expedient to supply their place. Thus at once the mockery of consular dignity was put an end to, the senators sent home to take care of their families, and the tribunes to blend with the people, whom they before represented. This new and preferable system began its operations with nothing less important for the general welfare, than seizing the whole annual revenue of every estate productive of more than ten thousand crowns; two-thirds of every estate that produced more than five,
but

less than ten ; and one-half of every inferior annual income.

This, in a few words, has been the progressive conduct of the Great Nation towards an injured and oppressed people, whose happiness and dearest interests were its first care, and to whom *freedom* and *liberty* had been restored, that they might know how to appreciate the virtue of their benefactors, and the inestimable blessings of independence *.

* April 29th, 1798, when Citizen Vincent Justiniani was received by the French Directory as Envoy from the Roman Republic, he concluded his speech to them, which was replete with extravagant panegyric, by declaring how much he had reason to hope from their virtue, liberality, and justice. To which Citizen Merlin, the president, made the following reply.

“ Citizen Envoy-extraordinary,
 “ The Executive Directory delights to occupy itself on
 “ the dearest interests of the Roman Republic ; it contem-
 “ plates them with solicitude ; it is watchful of her happi-
 “ nefs ; it is anxious to remove from her the evils of
 “ which some fear might have been entertained even from
 “ the

“ the French themselves, and desirous that she might enjoy
 “ all the blessings that liberty promises to those who
 “ cherish it.

“ Citizen Minister, it must be highly agreeable to you
 “ to transmit to your fellow citizens, assurances of our
 “ attachment, and our vows for their prosperity; they
 “ have counted upon the support of the Great Nation,
 “ tell them that they do not deceive themselves, and that
 “ the generous French have not in vain proclaimed their
 “ rights from the summit of the Capitol, recognizing the
 “ sacred shades of heroes that repose within its bosom.

“ Citizen Envoy-extraordinary, receive particularly the
 “ testimonies of benevolence of the Executive Directory,
 “ which doubts not your answering to the confidence
 “ with which the Roman Republic honours you, and
 “ your manifesting yourself worthy to be her representa-
 “ tive to the French people.”

"the French the masters, and demand that she might enjoy
all the liberty that liberty promises to those who
cherish it.
"Citizen Minister, it must be highly agreeable to you
to transmit to your fellow citizens, assurances of our
attachment, and our vows for their prosperity; they
have counted upon the support of the Great Nation,
tell them that they do not deceive themselves, and that
the French Nation has not in vain protected their
rights from the assaults of the Capital, recognizing the
each shielded heros that repose within its bosom.
"Citizen Minister, I have the honor to inform you that
the Committee of the Executive Directory,
which I have the honor to inform you, and
your committee, and I have the honor to inform you,
into the French people."

APPENDIX.

[As many of the Edicts were published in *French* as well as *Italian*, I have in such preferred the original language, from considering the *Italian* only as a translation.]

APPENDIX.

As many of the Edicts were published in French as well as Italian, I have in each printed the original language, from considering the Italian only as a translation.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

*From the Museum Clementinum in the Vatican, were taken
the following sixty-two Pieces of antique Sculpture :*

- 1 THE Apollo Belvedere.
- 2 The Group of the Laocöon.
- 3 The Fragmented Hercules, called the Torso.
- 4 The Mercury, called the Antinöus of the Belvedere.
- 5 Hercules with the Infant Ajax, commonly called Hercules Commodus.
- 6 A square Altar, ornamented with sepulchral bas-reliefs.
- 7 The Group of Meleager, that formerly was in the Palace de' Pighini.
- 8 A colossal Group of the Nile, recumbent.
- 9 A similar colossal Group of the Tiber.
- 10 A sitting Statue of Demosthenes.
- 11 A sitting Statue of Trajan.
- 12 A sitting Statue of Pasclippus, the comic Poet, with the Greek name on the plinth.
- 13 A sitting Statue of Menander, the comic Poet.
- 14 A recumbent Statue of Ariadne, commonly called Cleopatra.
- 15 A standing Statue of Izias ; or it may be intended for the Goddess of Health.
- 16 A standing Statue of an Amazon, formerly belonging to the Villa Mattei.
- 17 A standing Statue, believed to be a portrait of Sextus Cheronensis.
- 18 A standing Statue of a Warrior, said to be Phocion.
- 19 A Group of two Sepulchral Portraits, half-length, commonly called Cato and Portia, formerly in the Villa Mattei.

- 20 A Bust of Menelaus, belonging to a similar group to that which is vulgarly called Pasquin.
- 21 A Bust of Minerva.
- 22 A standing Statue of a naked Youth, called Adonis.
- 23 A crouching Venus.
- 24 An Apollo, with a Lyre.
- 25 Miniforus Mitriacus.
- 26 A sitting Statue of the Muse Clio.
- 27 A sitting Statue of the Muse Euterpe.
- 28 A sitting Statue of the Muse Thalia.
- 29 A standing Statue of the Muse Melpomene.
- 30 A sitting Statue of the Muse Terpsichore.
- 31 A standing Statue of the Muse Erato.
- 32 A standing Statue of the Muse Polyhymnia.
- 33 A standing Statue of the Muse Urania.
- 34 A sitting Statue of the Muse Calliope.
- 35 A standing colossal Statue, eighteen feet high, representing the Muse Melpomene, formerly in the Cancellaria Apostolica.
- 36 A standing colossal Statue, sixteen feet high, representing Ceres; also, formerly belonging to the same palace.
- 37 A colossal Bust of Jupiter, found at Otricoli.
- 38 A colossal Bust of Serapis, with rays.
- 39 A colossal Bust of Hadrian, found in his villa at Tivoli.
- 40 A colossal Bust of Antinous, found in the same villa.
- 41 A colossal Bust of a Triton, commonly called Oceanus.
- 42 A colossal Term of a Laughing Bacchus, symbol of comedy.
- 43 Another corresponding to it representing Tragedy, both found in the theatre in the villa of Hadrian.
- 44, 45, Two Sphinxes of red granite.
- 46 A grand Vase of Basalt, in the form of a basket with handles,

- handles, ornamented with masques sculptured in bas-relief.
- 47 A Chair with grotesque bas-reliefs on the sides allusive to Bacchus.
- 48 Another Chair with Two Sphinxes, sculptured in bas-relief, allusive to Ceres.
- 49 A Discobolus.
- 50 A Discobolus in the act of throwing the Disk.
- 51 A bearded Bacchus, commonly called Sardanapalus.
- 52 A standing Statue of Tiberius with a toga, found in the isle of Capri.
- 53 A similar Statue of Augustus.
- 54 A Roman, veiled, in the act of sacrificing.
- 55 The largest Candelabrum in the Collection, sculptured with bas-reliefs.
- 56 Another of less size, with a bas-relief of Atalanta on the foot of it.
- 57 Another, ornamented with leaves.
- 58 A standing Statue of Ceres, less than nature, formerly belonging to the Mattei collection.
- 59 A Cupid, half figure.
- 60 A sitting Statue of the Muse Urania, smaller than nature.
- 61 A round Altar, ornamented with sacred dances in bas-relief.
- 62 A tripod decorated with bas-reliefs, allusive to Apollo.

From the Museum Capitolinum were taken the nineteen following Pieces, all of Marble, as the preceding:

- 63 A grand Tripod, ornamented with bas-reliefs, found in the villa of Hadrian.
- 64 A Statue of Isis, larger than nature, sculptured in bigio marble in the Egyptian style.

- 65 A Sarcophagus, ornamented with bas-reliefs of the nine Muses.
- 66 A standing Statue of Antinöus.
- 67 A Group of Apollo with a lyre, and a Griffin at his feet.
- 68 A Group of Cupid and Psyche.
- 69 A Statue half recumbent, called the Dying Gladiator.
- 70 A Statue of Juno, larger than nature.
- 71 An Antinöus, as an Egyptian Idol, larger than nature.
- 72 The Priestess Isiaca with an Urn.
- 73 A young Fawn, with a Tibia in his hand.
- 74 A Statue of a Bearded Philosopher, called Zeno.
- 75 A Term, with the head of Homer.
- 76 The naked Venus of the Capitol.
- 77 A Statue of Flora.
- 78 A Sarcophagus, with bas-reliefs, representing Sea Deities.
- 79 A Bust of Ariadne.
- 80 A Bust of Alexander the Great.
- 81 A Bust, thought to be Marcus Brutus.

From the Conservator's Palace in the Capitol were taken the two following Bronzes :

- 82 A Bust of Bronze, thought to be a portrait of Lucius Junius Brutus.
- 83 A Statue, in Bronze, of a Youth drawing a Thorn out of his Foot.

Besides the above-mentioned, were included the seventeen following Pictures :

- 1 The Transfiguration of Raffaello, from S. Pietro in Montorio.
- 2 The Communion of S. Jerom, by Domenichino, from S. Girolamo della Carità.

3 The

- 3 The S. Romualdo, by Andrea Sacchi, from the church of S. Romualdo.
- 4 The Entombing of Christ, by M. A. da Caravaggio, from S. Maria in Vallicella.
- 5 The same subject, by Annibale Carracci, from S. Francesco a Ripa.
- 6 A Holy Family, by B. Garofalo, from the Picture-gallery of the Capitol.
- 7 The Fortune, by Guido, from the same gallery.
- 8 The S. Petronilla, by Guercino, from the grand hall in the Quirinal palace. There is a copy of this picture, in mosaic, in St. Peter's.
- 9 The St. Gregory, by Andria Sacchi, from the gallery of the Vatican. This picture has likewise been copied in mosaic for St. Peter's.
- 10 The Martyrdom of S. Erasmus, by Poussin, from the same gallery; executed also in mosaic for St. Peter's.
- 11 The Martyrdom of S. Procepo and Martiniano, painted by Mr. Vallantine, from the same gallery, and likewise executed in mosaic for St. Peter's.
- 12 The Crucifixion of St. Peter, by Guido, from the Church called St. Carlino alle quattro Fontane; executed in mosaic for the sacristy of the Vatican.
- 13 S. Thomas, by Guercino.
- 14 S. Cecilia del Vanni.
- 15 A Picture by Raffaello, from S. Francesco in Perugia.
- 16 The Ascension, by Pietro Perugino, from Perugia.
- 17 A Picture by Raffaello, from Monte Luce, near Perugia.

No. II.

INVITO SAGRO E NOTIFICAZIONE

*GIULIO MARIA del Titolo di S. Sabina della S. R. C.,
Prete CARD. DELLA SOMAGLIA della Santità di
N. S. Vicario Generale, &c.*

ROMANI, faggi e religiosi Romani a Dio benedetto sì fedelmente attaccati, e al Vostro Sovrano Capo visibile della Cattolica Chiesa ascoltate. Nelle orrende calamità che da non breve tempo angustiadoci veggonsi ora per singolare disavventura, e per malizia infernale sì fieramente aggravate, Voi avete ricevuto dal Padre commune dei Fedeli il regnante Sommo Pontefice un' amoroso invito di alzar le voci al Cielo per ottenere a tanti mali un riparo, e Voi lo avete docilmente ubbidito accorrendo in folla alle Chiese, ove un divoto Triduo si celebrava. Vi ha quindi SUA SANTITA' proposto il gran mezzo della Divina Parola cotanto efficace per la conversione del cuore, onde più accette salissero al Trono di Dio le Vostre Suppliche, e Voi santamente famelici del Cibo di vita eterna avete inondate dodici grandi Chiese di Roma con una piena costante, e senza mai stancarvi pendevate attenti e modesti dalla bocca dei Sacri Oratori pieni di dottrina, e di zelo per sempre meglio apprendere i Vostri doveri, e per eccitarvi all' orrore del peccato, e all' amore delle Cristiane virtù, frale quali non è vana lusinga, che fianfi da molti già praticate le due più segrete e fide compagne della orazione, la limosina ed il digiuno. Romani molto avete fatto col Divino ajuto, pur molto ancora vi rimane, perchè si aumenti la compunzione del cuore, la costanza nei propositi, il fervore nelle preghiere, onde sia fatta la

Sommo

Sommo Dio un' amorosa violenza. Ed ecco il Santo Padre, che invita Voi suoi figli diletti ad un grande atto esterno di Religione, nel qual dir si possa che il Popolo tutto si prostri amorosamente contrito innanzi al Trono dell' Altissimo per implorare difesa e pietà. Sarà la fede Vostra animata dalla vista dei Sacrosanti oggetti di Religione, che trasportati dal Clero con divota pompa per le pubbliche vie si condurranno alla Basilica di S. Pietro, nel giorno appunto che precede la Solennità della Cattedra Romana, e sul grande Altare esposti alla venerazione pubblica per diversi giorni volgeranno il nostro cuore a maggior confidenza, ed il cuor di Dio alla pienezza di sua misericordia. Il Nostro Divino Salvatore GESU' CRISTO è l'unico propiziatore per i peccati di tutto il Mondo: La SANTISSIMA VERGINE MARIA è la nostra cara Madre, e come Madre di DIO è potentissima Mediatrice di qualunque grazia presso la SACROSANTA INDIVIDUA TRINITA': Il Principe degli Apostoli S. PIETRO è il Padre, il sostegno, la gloria di Roma Cristiana: Questi sono i Soggetti ai quali spettano gli augusti Monumenti che si recano intorno in una solennissima Processione. Il venerando rito ha la sua origine fin dall'antica Alleanza; leggete il libro 2. e 3. dei Re, e lo troverete praticato da Davide e da Salomone; scorrete il libro di Esdra e lo vedrete richiesto fervidamente da tutto il Popolo in ringraziamento a Dio per la disciolta schiavitù di Babilonia; Rammentate finalmente il celebre comando fatto a Giosuè da Dio stesso di condur l'Arca con religioso apparato per sette giorni intorno alle mura di Gerico. Ma nella nuova Alleanza di pie costumanze così feconda chi può numerare le devote Processioni in ciascuna delle Cattoliche Chiese, e specialmente nella Romana Madre e Maestra di tutte le altre? Si ripetono esse più volte l'anno, e sempre si praticarono nelle calamità comuni, e nei gravi bisogni

della Chiesa, e dello Stato. Ora quali circostanze furono mai più delle nostre dolorose ed urgenti? E quando mai s' ebbe ragion più forte che oggidì per seguire le orme divote di tutti i Nostri Maggiori? Calchiamole adunque con umiltà e con coraggio, e non dubitiamo.

Il giorno prescelto dalla SANTITA' DI NOSTRO SIGNORE è Mercoledì 17. Gennaro Vigilia della CATEDRA DI S. PIETRO, e farà giornata di digiuno come nelle Vigilie di Precetto, per tutto il Clero Secolare, e per tutte le Persone Religiose dell' uno, e dell' altro Sesso, quando non siano legittimamente impediti. Alli Secolari però non si prescrive, ma si consiglia quale opportuno mezzo di Penitenza.

La Mattina poi dello stesso Mercoledì circa le ore 16. si farà la solenne Processione dalla Chiesa di S. Maria in Vallicella alla Basilica Vaticana; e farà composta da tutto il Clero Secolare, e Regolare solito intervenire alla grande Processione del *Corpus Domini*, e si porterà alla vista di tutti, la Venerabile Antichissima, e Prodigiosa Immagine del SANTISSIMO SALVATORE alla quale faranno unite la Miracolosa Effigie di S. MARIA IN PORTICO, e quelle Venerande CATENE da cui fu avvinto il Principe degli Apostoli nella prima persecuzione mossa dalle potenze infernali, e dall' umana malizia; e dalle quali, come negli Atti Apostolici si racconta, fu dall' Onnipotenza Divina istantaneamente disciolto.

Dovranno però tutti studiarfi d'intervenire alla Processione medesima, ma con sentimento interno di vera compunzione, non per curiosità, o con tumulto, ma con modestia, umiltà, divozione; accompagnando con cuore contrito le pubbliche Preci di Santa Chiesa, che è il fine, per cui sono istituite le Sagre Processioni, o recitando privatamente il S. Rosario.

Quelli,

Quelli, che non interverranno alla Processione, potranno o nelle Chiese, o dalle stesse loro Case unirsi spiritualmente alle predette pubbliche Orazioni, recitando per il medesimo fine o li Sette Salmi Penitenziali, o la terza parte del Rosario, nel tempo, che sentiranno le Campane di tutte le Chiese, le quali a tal effetto dovranno suonarsi in quella mattina dalle ore diecisette, fino al mezzo giorno, quando appunto farà per compirsi la Processione. Le Campane medesime si suoneranno la sera precedente Martedì 16. dall' Ave-Maria ad un' ora di notte per dare il segno dell' imminente Funzione.

Giunti che faranno li Sagri Monumenti in S. Pietro si deporranno sopra l'Altare Papale, e refteranno esposti almeno per otto giorni alla Publica venerazione. Per la quale si porteranno in quei giorni processionalmente i Capitoli delle Basiliche, e delle Collegiate, siccome anche tutti gli Ordini Religiosi, e le Confraternite secondo la distribuzione, che ne farà fatta, cantando, o recitando Salmi, o le Litanie de' Santi, o la Terza parte del Rosario.

In ordine poi alle persone Regolari dell' uno, e dell' altro sesso obligate anche a perpetua clausura, ed a tutti gli altri tanto Laici, che Ecclesiastici, e ristretti in carcere, o che per qualunque infermità corporale, o altro legittimo impedimento non potranno eseguire le opere di sopra espresse, o alcuna delle medesime, la SANTITA' SUA permette, che un Confessore approvato, o da approvarsi dopo la presente pubblicazione, possa commutare le suddette, in altre opere pie : prorogarle ad altro prossimo tempo, ed imporre loro ciò che potranno eseguire.

Di più esorta la SANTITA' SUA ciascheduno di qualsivoglia Ordine, e condizione a frequentare in quei giorni la visita della Basilica Vaticana, non solo con cuore veramente contrito, ma anco con segni esteriori di umiltà, e di penitenza,

penitenza, in maniera che ciascheduno veda, che si v`a a chiedere perdono, e misericordia; E per`o suggerisce l'andare a piedi a chi pu`o, o almeno senza alcun fasto; e singolarmente ammonisce le Donne ad usare abiti modesti, e senza vani abbigliamenti, in forma da placare, e non da irritare maggiormente il Signore.

Ordina parimente a tutti li Superiori di Religioni, e Congregazioni dell' uno, e dell' altro Sesso, che in questo tempo si studino di fare s`i di giorno, come di notte particolari Orazioni, Penitenze, ed altre Divozioni, che, come di persone specialmente elette da Dio, spera SUA SANTITA', che siano per essere tanto pi`u proficue per i bisogni presenti della Santa Chiesa.

Queste buone opere non resteranno senza ricompensa Spirituale, mentre la SANTITA' SUA a tutti li Fedeli dell' uno, e dell' altro Sesso, che interverranno divotamente alla predetta solenne Processione, ovvero durante il tempo degl' accennati giorni visiteranno nella Basilica di San Pietro li sopradetti Sagri Monumenti, con recitare avanti di essi li Sette Salmi Penitenziali, ovvero la terza parte del Rosario; se in oltre digiuneranno in uno di detti giorni a loro arbitrio, e daranno qualche elemosina a' Poveri, secondo che a ciascheduno suggerir`a la propria divozione, e finalmente si confesseranno, e comunicheranno durante detto tempo in qualsivoglia Chiesa a loro arbitrio, con pregare il Signore Iddio secondo le accennate pie intenzioni di NOSTRO SIGNORE, concede la SANTITA' SUA Indulgenza Plenaria, in forma di Giubileo, con le medesime facolt`a alli Confessori, gi`a accordate nell' Invito Sagro de' 5. del corrente Mese, e da durare tutto il d`i 2. del prossimo Febrajo.

Inoltre a chiunque in detti giorni visiter`a la Basilica di S. Pietro, recitando avanti li detti Sagri Monumenti la nota Orazione, che comincia: *Ante oculos tuos Domine,*

&c. &c.

&c.; o in luogo di essa reciterà dieci volte il *Pater-noster*, e l'*Ave-Maria*, pregando come sopra, concede la SANTITA' SUA una volta per ciascun giorno l' Indulgenza di dieci Anni, e altrettante Quarantene.

Di più a tutti quelli, che in ciascheduno de' suddetti giorni nel tempo del solito suono delle Campane la sera, o pure in altra ora che sia loro più commoda, reciteranno genuflessi li Sette Salmi Penitenziali, ovvero la Terza parte del Rosario, come sopra, concede la SANTITA' SUA per ciascun giorno Indulgenza di Anni Sette, e altrettante Quarantene; ed a chi continuerà la medesima devozione per tutti li detti giorni, assegna le medesime Indulgenze, che si acquistano nel Visitare le Sette Chiese di Roma.

Tutte, e ciascuna delle sopranominate Indulgenze concede la SANTITA' SUA, che possano applicarsi per modo di suffragio alle Anime benedette del Purgatorio.

Queste sono le Nostre armi o Romani, Sante armi e pacifiche, perchè non recano morte, ma vita, e vita eterna a chi ben le maneggia, ed anzi a quei medesimi non di rado, contro i quali s' impugnano.—*Hi in Curribus & hi Equis, Nos autem in nomine Domini*—Costanza adunque nel ben' operare e fiducia, giacchè Dio medesimo per bocca del Salmista ci fa cuore con quelle consolanti parole—*Invoca me in die tribulationis tuae, eripiam te, et magnificabis me*—Sì che invocandovi a dovere oh gran Dio, potremo noi pure magnificarvi col Regio Profeta—*Quoniam tu percussisti omnes adversantes mihi sine causa, dentes peccatorum contrivisti. Domini est salus et super populum tuum benedictio tua*—E così sia.

Dato dalla Nostra solita Residenza. Questo dì 15. Gennaro 1798.

G. M. CARD. VICARIO.

FILIPPO CANONICO LIBERTI SEGRETARIO.

No. III.

No. III.

EDITTO

*GIUSEPPE del Titolo di S. Pietro in Vincoli della S. R. C.
Prete Card. Doria Pamphilj, e della Santità di N. S.
PAPA PIO SESTO Segretario di Stato,*

LA SANTITA' DI NOSTRO SIGNORE, sempre intenta e sempre premurosa della quiete, e della sicurezza de' propri amatissimi Sudditi, non può trattenersi dall' aprire ai medesimi il Paterno suo Cuore in una circostanza, nella quale la loro quiete appunto e la loro sicurezza potrebbero alterarsi. Romani, saggi e virtuosi Romani, è il vostro amantissimo Sovrano e Padre, che per nostro mezzo vi parla. Egli vi fa sapere, ch' è prevenuto dell' avvicinamento dell' Armata Francese alla volta di questa Capitale, ed è assicurato che la stessa non viene ostilmente contro di Voi. Di nulla temete dunque, e vi serva di conforto e di quiete la di lui presenza. Pieno Egli di fiducia nella rettitudine e nella generosità della Repubblica, nella moderata e prudente condotta de' suoi Generali, di nulla teme; ed animato dal più tenero affetto per Voi, non vi abbandona, e non saprebbe giammai abbandonarvi in qualunque occasione, nella quale vi scorgesse esposti a qualche pericolo. Il vostro Sovrano il vostro Padre, lo ripetiamo, il Capo della Chiesa vi dà come vedete, una nuova e segnalata riprova del proprio affetto; ma non può dispensarsi dal rammentarvi al tempo stesso il vostro dovere. Il vostro dovere è quello di uniformare la vostra fiducia a quella di SUA SANTITA', e di evitare ogni incontro, nel quale si possa anche sospettarne. Dovrete non solo non recare la menoma offesa nè in fatti nè in parole a qualunque Individuo della Nazione Francese sia Militare sia Privato,
come

come agl' Individui d' ogni altra Nazione ; ma usare ai medefimi ogni tratto di urbanità, e mostrare ad Essi col vostro contegno, e dar loro una conferma dell'armonia, e dell'amicizia, che il SANTO PADRE conserva, e vuol conservare verso la Repubblica. Sappiate, e sappiatelo, Romani, per vostra sicura guida, che da tale contegno dipende principalmente la vostra quiete, la vostra sicurezza.

All' oggetto di conservarla tutti impiega NOSTRO SIGNORE i mezzi, che sono in lui: ma più che in questi confida nel vostro attaccamento alla Patria, nell' amore che dovete avere a Voi stessi, e alle vostre famiglie, e nella vostra docilità alle di lui provvidde, e salutari insinuazioni.

Vuole SUA SANTITA' lusingarsi di ottenere, anzi che dal timore, dal vostro affetto, e dalla vostra riconoscenza un fine così interessante: ma è tale la presente circostanza, che se qualcuno, o qualcuno non ricordevoli del proprio dovere, ed ingrati all' amore di SUA BEATITUDINE, si lasciassero trasportare ad offendere in qualsivoglia modo gl'Individui della Nazione Francese, ed a smentire il nome Romano con mancare alle leggi d' ospitalità, o in altra maniera alterassero la quiete pubblica, non potrà con suo dispiacere non riguardarli, e non punirli irremissibilmente come Rei di Stato con la pena di morte.

Ordina pure, e comanda SUA SANTITA', che nelle pubbliche Piazze, e Strade, ne' Caffè, e nelle Osterie non si formino combricole, e non si tengano discorsi sugli affari correnti; assoggettando i Trasgressori alle pene comminate in altri consimili Editti.

Vi assicuriamo in fine, che SUA BEATITUDINE pone in opera le più efficaci sue cure per conciliare le presenti vertenze, onde vi esortiamo vivamente a riposare tranquilli sull' impegno, e vero amore dell'ottimo Sovrano.

Ed il presente Editto affisso, e publicato nei Luoghi soliti di Roma obblighi, ed astringa ciascuno come se gli fosse

fosse stato personalmente presentato, Dato dalle Stanze del Vaticano questo di 9. Febraro, 1798.

G. CARD. DORIA PAMPHILJ.

Die, Mense, et Anno, quibus supra supradictum Edictum affixum, et publicatum fuit ad valvas Curiae Innocentianae in Acie Campi Florae, ac in aliis solitis, et consuetis Urbis per me Josephum Pelliccia Apost. Curs.

Felix Castellacci Magist. Curs.

No. IV.

DISCOURS PRONONCÉ AU CAPITOLE PAR LE
CITOYEN ALEXANDRE BERTHIER, GÉNÉ-
RAL EN CHEF DE L'ARMÉE D'ITALIE.

Le 27. Pluviose, An 6^e. de la République Française.

MANES de Caton, de Pompée, de Brutus, des Cicérons, des Hortensius, recevez l'hommage des Français libres, dans le Capitole où vous avez tant de fois défendu les droits du peuple et illustre la République Romaine.

Ces enfans des Gaulois, l'olivier de paix à la main, viennent dans ce lieu auguste, y rétablir les autels de la liberté dressés par le premier des Brutus.

Et vous, Peuple Romain, en reprenant vos droits légitimes, vous avez senti quel est le sang qui coule dans vos veines; vous avez jeté les yeux sur les monumens de gloire qui vous environnent.

Vous reprenez votre antique grandeur et les vertus de vos pères.

No. V.

*LIBERTÉ.**ÉGALITÉ.*

ARMÉE D'ITALIE

Au Quartier Général devant Rome, le 27. Pluviose, VI
année de la République Française, une et indivisible.

Le Citoyen Alexandre Berthier, Général en Chef.

LE Peuple Romain est rentré dans les droits de la Souveraineté, en proclamant son indépendance, en se donnant le Gouvernement de l'ancienne Rome, en se constituant République Romaine.

Le Général en Chef de l'Armée Française en Italie déclare, au nom de la République Française, qu'il reconnoit la République Romaine indépendante, et qu'elle est sous la protection spéciale de l'Armée Française.

Le Général en Chef de l'Armée reconnoit au nom de la République Française le Gouvernement Provisoire qui lui est proposé par le Peuple Souverain.

En conséquence toute autre autorité temporelle émanée de l'ancien Gouvernement du Pape est supprimé, n'exercera plus aucune fonction.

Le Général en Chef fera toutes les Dispositions nécessaires pour assurer au Peuple Romain son indépendance. Pour que son Gouvernement soit bien organisé, pour que les nouvelles Loix soient basées sur la Liberté et l'Egalité, il prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer le bonheur du Peuple Romain.

Le Général Français Cervoni est chargé de pourvoir à la police, et à la sûreté de la Ville de Rome, ainsi que d'installer le nouveau Gouvernement.

La République Romaine reconnue par la République Française comprend tout le pays qui étoit resté sous l'autorité temporelle du Pape après le traité de Campo-Formio.

ALEXANDRE BERTHIER.

Roma, 15. febbrajo 1798. primo dì della Libertà proclamata nel Foro Boario, e ratificata sul Campidoglio col Libero voto emesso in voce, ed in scritto da innumerabili Cittadini.

No. VI.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

17. Febraro, Anno I della Repubblica Romana, una ed indivisibile.

Il Dipartimento de' Prefetti di Polizia.

AL POPOLO SOVRANO.

IL fondamento della Libertà Politica è l'esatta osservanza della Religione, e della Legge, sotto la cui tutela entra in modo speciale un Popolo libero. In argomento di questa verità si fa al Sovrano Popolo di Roma manifesto, che domani ad ora commoda si canterà Messia Cardinalizia e solenne nell' Altare della Tribuna dell' Augusto Tempio del Vaticano colla giuliva intonazione del TE DEUM. E perciò invitato il devoto e libero Popolo Romano d'intervenirvi, affine di ringraziare a voce ilare l'Altissimo che è il supremo Autor di Religione e di Libertà.

VISTO DAL GENERALE COMMANDANTE
A ROMA

CERVONI.

N. Corona Pref.

Martelli Segret.

No. VII.

*LIBERTÉ.**ÉGALITÉ.*

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

LES OFFICIERS DE L'ARMÉE DE ROME AU
GÉNÉRAL EN CHEF.

CITOYEN GÉNÉRAL,

LA marche rapide de l'armée d'Italie sur Rome afin de venger l'affassinat commis sur la personne du Général Duphot, est une marque certaine du dévouement sincère de tous les Français à se sacrifier pour la liberté et le bonheur de leur patrie. Cependant plusieurs individus revêtus des pouvoirs courent les maisons les plus riches de la ville en enlèvent les effets les plus précieux, sans vouloir en donner aucuns réçus. Des pareils crimes ne peuvent rester impunis, ils crient vengeance, et deshonnorent le nom Français, qui plus que jamais est fait pour être respecté de l'univers. Oui, nous le jurons en face de l'Eternel dans le temple duquel nous sommes assemblés, nous desavouons toute espoliation faite dans la Ville de Rome et autres lieux des états ci-devant Ecclesiastiques. Nous vouons haine et mepris aux vils individus qui s'en sont rendus coupables ; nous jurons aussi de cesser des aujourd'hui d'être les instruments de tous les monstres qui abusent de notre bravoure et de notre courage.

Le Soldat et l'Officier souffrent dans la misère la plus profonde faute de solde ; cependant les moyens sont grands, il y a la caisse plusieurs millions, il n'en faut pas plus de trois pour acquitter ce qui est dû. Nous deman-

dons que la solde soit acquitée, *et cela dans les 24 heures.* Les états sont faits dans chaque Corps, en conséquence le travaillera prompt pour la solde ordinaire, et pour le rappel de solde depuis le mois de Prairial dernier *dans les deux fois 24 heures.* Nous demandons aussi que les effets enlevés sous divers prétextes aux maisons et églises appartenants aux puissances étrangères avec lesquelles nous sommes en paix, soient remis desuite, et que tous ces mêmes édifices soient rétablis dans leur état primitif avant notre entrée dans Rome. Independamment de la solde, nous persistons à demander vengeance des vols faits dans Rome par des *monstres gradés et des administrations dévastatrices et corrompues, plongées nuit et jour dans le luxe et la débauche.* Vous avez, Citoyen Général, toute l'autorité en main, vous pouvez sevir contre les Brigands, qui encore une fois nous deshonorent ; et nous vous le disons franchement faute par vous d'arrêter les excès qui existent, et les auteurs de ceux qui ont existés, nous regetons sur vous le deshonneur qui nous menace, parceque vous ferez considéré partager le crime. Nous aimons à croire cependant que vous êtes pur, et que votre conduite ultérieure nous le prouvera. Comme on pourrait bien dénaturer les principes que nous professons dans notre adresse, nous vous prévenons que nous en enverrons copie au Directoire, et que nous la faisons inserer dans tous les journaux de la République Française, nous la faisons de plus imprimer dans les deux langues et afficher dans Rome, pour prouver au Peuple Romain notre innocence sur les crimes déjà commis.

Si vous êtes jaloux, Citoyen Général, d'emporter notre estime avec vous (c'est à dire celle de l'armée), vous nous rendrez la justice la plus prompte et la plus complete.

Salut et respect.

(*Suivent trois pages de Signatures.*)

No. VIII.

LIBERTÉ.

ÉGALITÉ.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE ;
HONNEUR.

Les Officiers de l'Armée de Rome représentant la dite Armée,
AUX CITOYENS ROMAINS.

CITOYENS,

LA démarche vigoureuse que nous avons faite hier autant pour sauver notre honneur, que pour punir les Brigands qui ont voulu le ternir, a dû vous convaincre que ce n'est point l'Armée qui a exercée dans votre Ville les brigandages qui s'y sont commis ; mais seulement quelques individus en horreur. Pour parvenir au but, que nous nous sommes proposés, c'est à dire, pour frapper les coupables atteints déjà de la voix publique, nous vous invitons à venir déclarer sur le champ à la Rotonde ce qui a été donné par vous en argent, meubles, effets, bijoux et chevaux, avec reçu ou sans reçu ; ce qui vous a été extorqué ou pris en conséquence de la contribution frappée. Vous ne devez rien craindre d'un aveu, que vous devez à la vengeance du crime ; vous avez la protection de l'Armée ; elle vaut sans doute mieux que celle d'une poignée de voleurs, qui bientôt seront punis. Ce qu'on vous demandera légitimement, et dont on vous donnera des reçus, bons et valables, et faits par qui de droit, vous le fournirez. Nous voulons vous donner la Liberté, mais nous ne voulons pas qu'on vous pille.

Les Membres du Bureau Général.

EDITTO

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA, UNA
E INDIVISIBILE.

LA salute della Repubblica è nella circostanza di richiamare alla maggiore energia le Leggi, e alla massima severità la lor osservanza.

Qualunque persona tentasse cospirare e congiurare contro la Libera Sovranità del Popolo Romano, e contro le autorità in di lui nome costituite serà reo di lesa Nazione: resterà sottoposto a un Processo Militare: verrà punito colla perdita di tutti i Beni e colla pena di morte.

Di tal reità si dichiara colpevole chiunque o con parole o con de scritti e delle Stampe anonime o con adunanze segrete, o con false notizie o in altro qualsivoglia modo eccita l'animo di un Cittadino a sollevarsi colla voce e coi fatti contro la Repubblica e di lei Governo, e richiamare l'antica tirannia.

Socio della stessa reità dovrà essere giudicato chiunque essendone consapevole, benchè non complice, non ne denunzi sul momento e faccia palesi al Governo della Repubblica gli Autori.

Colla prova dei due soli testimonj degni di fede resterà convinto ogni reo, e foccio del Delitto sulla prova di un sol Testimonio amminicolato sarà egli punibile con pena straordinaria 26. Febbraro 1798. Anno I. Repubblicano.

Per ordine dei Cittadini Consoli
Pierelli Ministro dello Giustizia.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

IN NOME
DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA

5. Fiorile Anno 6. Republicano.

* * * * *

— **L**A Tassa dovrà pagarfi nel modo seguente :

Dalli Possessori di una rendita annua, sopra i Scudi Diecimila, si pagheranno per se, e loro Figli scudi Dieci per fazione.

Dalli Possessori di una rendita minore di Scudi Diecimila, o maggiore di Scudi Cinquemila, scudi cinque per se, e loro Figli.

Dalli Possessori di una rendita minore di Scudi Cinquemila, e maggiore di Scudi Mille, scudo uno.

Dalli pubblici Banchieri, Scudi Sei per se, e loro Figli.

Dai Mercanti, che nel fine del passato Governo, diedero l'assegna de' loro Capitali, in somma maggiore di Scudi Ventimila, scudo uno per ciascuno.

Dia Conventi, e Monasteri dell' uno, e dell' altro sesso, eccettuati i Mendicanti si pagaranno baj. 40. per ogni Persona addetta al Convento, e Monastero, senza distinzione di Età.

Dagli Ecclesiastici di qualunque età, che godono un annua rendita, superiore a scudi mille, scudi dieci per Fazione.

Dagli Ecclesiastici parimente di qualunque età, che godono un' annua rendita, non inferiore a scudi cinquecento scudi cinque per Fazione.

Dagli Ecclesiastici, che hanno una rendita minore di
N 3 scudi

scudi cinquecento, o maggiore di scudi duecento, scudo uno.

Da tutti gli altri, o Laici, o Ecclesiastici baj. quaranta.
Il pagament o si dovrà fare da ognuno in moneta effettiva corrente di Rame.

* * * * *

Il Presidente del Consolato

G. de Matthæis

Dal Consolato

Per Bassal Segretario del Consolato

E. Visconti.

Per Copia conforme

Pierelli

Ministro della Giustizia, e Polizio,

No. XI.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

L E G G E

Conforme all' Articolo 369. della Costituzione della
Repubblica Romana, il Generale di Divisione
Commandante le Truppe a Roma decreta
quanto siegue.

ARTICOLO PRIMO.

QUANDO in una Comune vi sarà stata una insurrez-
zione, o un Attruppamento armato, tutti i Preti di
questa Comune faranno arrestati.

ARTICOLO II.

Quelli dei sudetti Preti, i quali faranno accusati d' aver
eccitato l' Attruppamento, o sia insurrezzione, o d'
avervi preso parte, faranno tradotti avanti il Consiglio
di

di Guerra, e se faranno convinti, verranno condannati a morte.

ARTICOLO III.

Quelli dei sopra detti Preti, i quali quantunque non convinti d'aver eccitato l'insurrezzione, o Attruppamento, non potranno provare, che essi hanno cercato d'impedirlo, o per via di persuasione, o d'istruzione, faranno ritenuti come ostaggio nelle Fortezze, che il Generale in Capo indicherà a questo effetto, e per il tempo, che crederà a proposito.

ARTICOLO IV.

Si verrà riconosciuto, che essi hanno travagliato con zelo per prevenire, ed impedire l'Attruppamento, o sia insurrezzione, essi faranno full'istante messi in libertà, e resi alle loro funzioni.

Il Generale di Divisione

GOUVION ST. CYR.

Il Consolato ordina, che la presente Legge farà pubblicata, eseguita, e munita del Sigillo della Repubblica.

Il Presidente del Consolato

De Matthæis.

Dal Consolato

Il Segretario

Baffal.

Per copia conforme

Il Ministro della Giustizia, e Polizia.

Pierelli.

*LIBERTA'.**EGUAGLIANZA.*

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA

I Consoli Romani sentito il rapporto del Comitato delle Suffistenze relativamente alli Carbonari, tagliatori di legna ed altri lavoranti del Regno di Napoli, in cui si esprime che questi abbiano abbandonato i loro lavori per timore di non poter ritornare alle loro Case dopo di averli terminati, o di non esser pagati in moneta del loro Paese, Decretano,

Che tutti i lavoranti del Regno che verranno per li sudetti lavori avranno piena et intiera libertà di tornare alle loro Case nel momento che vorranno, che a tal effetto faranno loro accordati i Passaporti necessarj delle autorità Costituite, e che i loro lavori faranno pagati puntualmente nella moneta e nella maniera convenuta.

Riganti Presidente

Costantini Console

Angelucci Console

D'ordine de' Consoli della Repubblica Romana
Il Segretario Generale Bassal.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

REPUBBLICA FRANCESE

ARMATA D' ITALIA

ALESS. BERTHIER GENERALE IN CAPITALE

Al Quartiere Generale di Roma, li 30.

Pluviofo an 6.

IL Generale in capo convinto che la Carta monetata è la forgente d'una grande parte delle pubbliche calamità, che gravita principalmente sopra il Popolo, e sopra la sua sussistenza, e che è di urgente necessità l'apprestare un pronto rimedio all' abuso, che il Governo ha fatto delle Cedole.

ORDINA.

1. Che dalla data delle pubblicazione del presente editto, cessi ogni fabbricazione di Cedole, al quale ogetto si fermeranno subito li registri, di tutte quelle che sono in circolazione.
2. Che le Stampe, Ramini, Caratteri, e Stampiglie, ed altri ordigni de'quali si è fatto uso per la fabbricazione delle Cedole sieno pubblicamente spezzati, e gettati nel Tevere.
3. Che tutte le Carte preparate, e Cedole ritirate dalla Circolazione ed estinte siano consegnate alle fiamme.
4. Che all' istante sieno esposti alla pubblica vendita Quattro Millions di Scudi Romani di Beni Camerali, e sei Millions di Beni Ecclesiastici, il prezzo de'quali potranno gli Acquirenti pagare per quattro delle cinque parti in Cedole, e per l'altra quinta parte in moneta Reale.
5. Si prenderanno prontamente delle misure efficaci per giungere

giungere a ritirare dalla circolazione le monete di bassa lega, e quelle di rame.

L'Amministratore delle Finanze è incaricato dell' esecuzione del presente Decreto, e egli si porrà d'intelligenza con i Consoli per la esecuzione dei due ultimi Articoli.

Sottoscritto

BERTHIER.

No. XIV.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

I CONSOLI

DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA, UNA E INDIVISIBILE.

Roma, 24. Ventoso, anno 6. della Repubblica Romana Primo
(14. Marzo 1798.)

L'ENORME massa del debito pubblico contratta dal passato tirannico, ambizioso, ed imbecille Governo, avendo prodotti i più terribili effetti nella pubblica economia e nel commercio, ha richiamati fin dal primo momento i rappresentanti della Repubblica a combinare i mezzi più, sicuri, più giusti, e più efficaci per impedirne il progresso. Quindi è che i Consoli dopo le più profonde e mature considerazioni; e dopo i calcoli più esatti, hanno deliberato, e decretano.

I.

Che siano abolite tutte le leggi finora emanate sulle Cedole.

II.

II.

Tutte le Cedole fin da questo giorno perderanno *tre quarti* del loro valore nominale, di qualunque somma esse siano. Una Cedola di Scudi *Cento*, per esempio, avrà corso per il valore di Scudi *Venticinque*, e così a proporzione tutte le altre Cedole *inferiori* o *superiori* agli Scudi *Cento*.

III.

Tutti i debiti contratti *da due anni* fino a questo giorno, senza la special convenzione del pagamento in moneta reale, e così ancora tutti i depositi, faranno pagati in Cedole, colla diminuzione della metà sul loro valor nominale. I crediti poi maturati, e i depositi fatti da un anno fino a questo giorno, faranno pagati in Cedole, secondo l'intero loro valore nominale. e senza la riduzione della metà.

IV.

I debiti posteriori a questa legge, come gli anteriori agli ultimi *due anni*, faranno pagati colle Cedole ridotte come nel secondo Articolo.

V.

Sarà fra tre giorni stabilita una amministrazione di beni Nazionali ed Ecclesiastici, nella quale faranno posti anche i beni provenienti da soppressioni. Ogni proprietario di Cedole avrà il dritto d'indicare a questa Amministrazione i Beni che desidera acquistare, e l'amministrazione farà obligata sulla richiesta del compratore di farla stimare in termine de *venti giorni*, e la vendita pubblica si farà all'incanto con Editti Invitatorj dentro *il mese seguente*, colla prelazione, a prezzo uguale, del primo requirente. Si esporranno alla vendita pubblica anche i Beni enfiteutici Camerali, e del Patrimonio Ex-Gesuitico, preferendo sempre l'Enfiteuta attuale in parità di prezzo, e assicurandogli

dogli il compenso de' miglioramenti fatti nel fondo Enfeutico.

VI.

Tutte le Cedole che faranno date in pagamento de' sudditti fondi faranno pubblicamente bruciate, proclamando la loro quantità, e la provenienza dalla vendita fatta.

VII.

Dal giorno della pubblicazione di questa legge gli Amministratori della Cassa Nazionale nona vranno più facoltà di creare altre Cedole senza una legge espressa di tutta la Nazione legittimamente rappresentata.

VIII.

La Cassa Nazionale non dovrà più ricevere alcun deposito.

IX.

La moneta di rame de *quattro e da due bajocchi* perderà dopo *quindici giorni* dalla data del presente Decreto *il quarto* del suo valore nominale, e dopo *altri quindici giorni* si ridurrà *alla metà* del medesimo presente valore.

X.

La moneta mista continuerà a diminuire il suo valore nominale colla distinzione, gradazione, e ne' termini prescritti dalla legge de' 28. Novembre 1797, del passato Governo.

XI.

I pagamenti convenuti nelle divise monete erose o miste, e scaduti prima di questo giorno, si faranno secondo il valore di queste monete, corrente al tempo del contratto.

XII.

I frutti de' *Luoghi di Monte decorfi* fino al presente giorno si pagheranno immediatamente colle Cedole *non ridotte*, ma secondo il loro antico *valore nominale*. Da questo giorno in poi i frutti de' *Luoghi di Monto* faranno ridotti

ridotti all' uno e mezzo per cento ; e fintantochè vi faranno Cedole si pagheranno con Cedole di corso, cioè valutate per il solo quarto del loro valore nominale. I frutti de' Luoghi di Monte cantanti a favore de' banchi della Pietà e di S. Spirito non faranno più pagati, restando annullato il credito. Rispetto agli altri *Debiti Camerali fruttiferi*, ne resta sospeso il pagamento per prenderne considerazione in appresso.

XIII.

L'Esecuzione del presente Editto è rimessa al **Ministro delle Finanze.**

I Consoli della Repubblica Romana

Riganti Presidente

Bassi

Bonelli

Costantini

Pessuti

Angelucci

Il Segretario Generale del Consolato Bassal.

Approuvé. Le Général en Chef MASSENA.

No. XV.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

24. *Ventose, anno I. della Repubblica Romana.*

I CONSOLI.

NELLE calamità, alle quali il passato Governo ha tirannicamente ridotta questa Città, e tutta la Nazione, i di lei Rappresentanti, benchè intenti con tutto lo spirito a
procurare

procurare al Popolo di Roma, tanto benemerito della recuperata libertà, i possibili sollievi, non possono per ora estendere le loro provvidenze, che ai seguenti Articoli. Perciò Decretano.

I.

Che il prezzo dell' Olio sia ridotta dai Bajocchi trentasei a bajocchi ventotto il Bocale.

II.

Che il prezzo del Sapone sia ridotto a bajocchi cinque la Libbra.

III.

Che sieno abolite tutte le Dogane di Piazza Navona, e la Gabella del Vino di Ripa grande.

IV.

Che i prezzi di tutti gli altri generi di vettovaglie tariffati nel passato Governo rimangano per ora, e provisionalmente nella loro rigorosa osservanza, estirpato qualunque abuso de tolleranza, e di negligenza dei passati Despoti.

V.

La Municipalità di Roma è incaricata dell' esecuzione del presente Decreto, che farà stampato ed affisso.

	Riganti, Presidente
	Angelucci, Console
Approvato dal Generale	Costantini, Console
in Capo MASSENA.	Bonelli, Console
	Bassi, Console
	Pessuti, Console
Il Segretario General del Consolato Bassal.	

No. XVI.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

*Al Quartiere Generale di Roma li 25. Ventoso, anno 6. della
Repubblica Francese, una e indivisibile.*

MASSENA, GENERALE IN CAPO,

AI CITTADINI CONSOLI DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

L'EDITTO relativo alle Cedole, eccitando, Cittadini
vonsoli, li più vivi richiami, Cogliate bene ordinarne subito
la revoca, per prenderne con matura cognizione tal' altra
determinazione, che le circostanze potranno esigere.
Fate in modo che la revoca possa aver' effetto questa notte,
per essere affissa domani mattina.

Salute e Fraternità,

MESSENA.

Roma 26. Ventoso, Anno I. della Repubblica Romana.

I COSOLI decretano, che la sudetta Lettera sia eseguita
immediatamente.

Riganti, Console Presid.

Bonelli, Console,

Bassi, Console

Pessuti, Console

Costantini, Console

Angelucci, Console

No. XVII.

No. XVII.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

REPUBBLICA ROMANA.

ENNIO VISCONTI,

MINISTO DEGLI AFFARI INTERNI DELLA REPUBBLICA
ROMANA.

*I Consoli m' ingiungono di recare a pubblica notizia il seguente
Decreto estratto da' registri del Consolato nella Sessione del
di 11. Ventoso anno 6. della Repubblica Romana primo.*

DECRETO.

I CONSOLI decretano, che si farà un proclama dal Ministro dell' Interno a tutti i Cittadini benestanti della Città di Roma, affinchè ogni famiglia somministri una quantità uguale alla Requisizione fatta per il bisogno dell' Armata Francese, come pure per la quantità delle calzette e cappelli che sono necessarj per lo stesso servizio.

ARTICOLO II.

Si aprirà per ciò una sottoscrizione volontaria, che sarà ricevuta dal Commissario già nominato per le dichiarazioni da farsi in ogni Rione dagli individui del Clero Secolare, e Regolare.

ARTICOLO III.

Se le sottoscrizioni volontarie non fornissero le quantità necessarie al bisogno dell' Armata, se ne farà dallo stesso Ministro una relazione al Consolato affinchè possa imporre ai Cittadini una contribuzione in natura, proporzionata alle loro facoltà.

ARTICOLO

ARTICOLO IV.

Il Ministro dell' Interno è incaricato dell' esecuzione del presente Decreto che farà stampato ed affisso,

Per Copia conforme all' Originale.

Il Segretario Generale del Consolato
della Repubblica Romana,
BASSAL.

No. XVIII.

PROCLAMA.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

REPUBLICA ROMANA.

ENNIO VISCONTI,

MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI INTERNI DELLA REPUBBLICA
ROMANA.

IL vuoto delle Casse pubbliche, la ruina, e la dispersione de' Fondi Nazionali, trista eredità delle rapaci o inette amministrazioni del Governo passato, forzano il Governo Provvisorio della Repubblica, nella concorrenza simultanea di tanti impegni e doveri, a ricorrere alle sostanze private per chiederne qualche soccorso a fronte della mole enorme delle pubbliche spese. I buoni Cittadini incontreranno volentieri qualche sacrificio, che fatto spontaneamente, o presentato dalle mani medesime de proprietarj, diviene più patriotico, ed insieme risparmia alla cassa pubblica le spese non picciole d'una particolare esazione, ed amministrazione. Affrettatevi dunque, o Cittadini di recare a sollievo di quei valorosi Soldati, che hanno sparso il sangue e 'l sudore per voi, quella quantità di oggetti di vestiario

vestiario che basti a provvederne prontamente ed abbondantemente le urgenze, mostrate con generose e libere sottoscrizioni, che il Governo mai non s'inganna quando riposa sul patriotismo, sulla generosità, sulla riconoscenza Repubblicana.

No. XIX.

PROCLAMA.

IL Generale commandante le truppe Francesi in Roma considerando che le base fondamentali di una amministrazione savia delle finanze pubbliche sono l'ordine e l'economia ;

Considerando che il nuovo Governo della Repubblica si trova senza alcuna risorsa per provvedere alle spese pubbliche, e che, se i mezzi ordinari bastano per spese ordinarie, mezzi pronti e straordinarij sono necessarij per spese urgenti e straordinarie:

Decreta la Legge seguente—

* * * * *

Per provvedere alle spese straordinarie sarà levata una *imposizione straordinaria* sopra tutti i *beni fondi* in tutta l'estensione del Territorio della Repubblica Romana.

Questa imposizione da pagarsi in *Cedole aventi corso* farà d'un *tre per cento del valore del fondo* per que' fondi che appartengono a' *Particolari*; e d'un *cinque per cento del valore del fondo* per que' fondi che appartengono a *Case religiose, benefizj, e stabilimenti Ecclesiastici* di qualunque genere essi sieno.

Le *Case di Città* e quelle di *delizia* situate in campagna sono assoggettate

assoggettate alla imposizione nella stessa maniera che le
terre, prati, ed ogni altra proprietà produttiva.

* * * * *
Il Consolato e autorizzato a tassare prontamente i *particolari*
ricchi ad un *prestito forzato* in Cedole corrente per sovve-
nire alla urgenza delle circostanze, a carico di rimbor-
sare questo prestito forzato su i prodotti della imposi-
zione stabilita dalla presente Legge.

* * * * *
Fatto in Roma il 10 Germille, Anno 6 dell' era Re-
pubblicana.

Il Generale Commandante le truppe Francesi in Roma.

GOUVION ST. CYR.

No. XX.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

IN NOME DELLA REPUBBLICA ROMANA ;

28. Fiorile, Anno VI. dell' Era Repubblicana.

ORDINE DEL CONSOLATO.

IL Consolato considerando, che i bisogni urgentissimi
della Repubblica non soffrono indugio.

Contando dall' altra parte sul Civismo e sullo zelo Re-
publicano de' Cittadini di questa Comune centrale.

In virtù dell' Articolo XXIV. della Legge dei 10. Ger-
mile, ordina.

I.

Che tutti gl' Abitanti della Comune di Roma daranno
à titolo di prestito forzato la metà delle loro Posate d'Ar-
gento.

o 2

II.

II.

Che tutti quelli, che non adempiranno quest' ordine nel termine di trè giorni consecutivi alla data del medesimo, faranno soggetti ad un doppio prestito sotto l'esecuzione militare.

III.

Che dette Posate faranno ricevute al Monte di Pietà, al Banco di S. Spirito, alla Casa dette delle Convertite al Corso, e à quella del Gesù.

IV.

Che i Cittadini, i quali ne' detti siti riceveranno il prestito delle Posate, daranno à ciascuno un Riscontro del peso e valore di detti effetti stimati in piastre.

V.

Il Consolato autorizza tutti i Questori e la Tesorìa Nazionale à ricevere detti Riscontri; pel loro valore nominale come moneta fina.

VI.

Che que' Cittadini, i quali non vorranno erogarli in tal maniera, potranno nel termine di due Mesi riceverne l' equivalente ò in Cedole corrente secondo la valuta del giorno, ò in moneta di rame à lor piacimento.

VII.

Il Ministro delle Finanze è incaricato di far' eseguire il presente Ordine.

Il Presidente del Consolato

De Matthæis

Dal Consolato

Pel Segretario del Consolato

E. Visconti Console.

Per Copia conforme

Il Ministro delle Finanze

Bufalini.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

REPUBBLICA ROMANA

UNA E INDIVISIBILE

24. Febrajo 1798. Anno 1. Repubblicano.

I CONSOLI.

- I. **E**NTRO il termine di otto giorni fiano cancellate, abbattute, e demolite le Armi, ed i Stemmi d' ogni specie, anche di pietra a spese dei Proprietarj dei Luoghi, ove esistono, eccettuate quelle degli Ambasciatori delle Potenze estere.
- II. Si proibisce di portar qualunque altra Coccarda, fuori di quella tricolore adottata dalla Repubblica Romana, cioè bianca, rossa, e grigia senza altra mistura di altri distintivi, di Croci, o altro. Si eccettuano soltanto le persone, che sono addette all'attual servizio degli Ambasciatori delle Potenze estere, che potranno portare la Coccarda rispettiva. Questa proibizione si estende a tutto le persone abitanti in Roma, benchè nate in Paese forastiere.

Riganti Presidente

Angelucci Console

Pessuti Console

Bassi Console

Bonelli Console

Costantini Console

D' ordine dei Consoli Romani

Il Segretario Generale

Bassal.

EDICT.

[198]

No. XXI.

EDICT.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC,
ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

24th of February, 1798, 1st Year of the Republic.

CONSULS.

- I. **I**N the term of eight days must be effaced, beat down, and demolished, the arms and shields of every kind, even those of stone, at the expence of the proprietors, with an exception only to those belonging to foreign ministers.
- II. It is prohibited for any one to wear any other cockade than that adopted by the Roman Republic,—White, Red, and Grey, without any other distinction or mixture of crosses or other devices. Persons in the actual service of foreign ministers only excepted, who are to wear the cockades of their respective nations. This prohibition is extended to all persons inhabiting in Rome, although they may be natives of a foreign country.

Riganti, President

Angelucci, Consul

Pessuti, Consul

Bassi, Consul

Bonelli, Consul

Costantini, Consul

By order of the Roman Consuls

Secretary General

Bassal.

[Translation of the preceding Edict.]

No. XXII.

PROCLAMA.

LIBERTA'.

EGUAGLIANZA.

GIUSEPPE TORRIGLIONI

Ministro della Polizia Generale

*5. Marzo, anno 1, della Repubblica Romana
una e indivisibile.*

IL Ministro della Polizia fà, a nome del Consolato manifesto ai Cittadini Artisti e Ispettori pubblici di sospendere di atterrare le Armi di marmo o di travertino in tutti gli edificj pubblici tanto in Roma, quanto negli altri Paesi della Repubblica. Sarà indi cura de' Consoli pensare ad un decente ornato, ed a sostituirvi l' arma della Repubblica Romana.

Salute e Fratellanza

Nicola Corona Segretario.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

- Page 19 note, *for* confideration of the heart, *read* conversion of the heart.
22 — *for* from seven till twelve, *read* from eleven till twelve.
23 — *for* days to St. Peter, *read* days to St. Peter's.
24 — *for* one day is apart, *read* one day is set apart.
25 — *for* feast called the Jubilee, *read* a feast called a Jubilee.
52 — *for* Venetian palace, *read* Vatican palace.
124 — *for* Republic were willing, *read* Republic was willing.

Duppa, Richard

A brief account of the subversion of the papal government 1798

London 1799

Ital. 155 x

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